REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1860-61.

Report on the administration of the N W Provinces for the year 1860-61

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CIVIL JUSTICE.

Result of Regular Suits and Appeals.

1. THE following statement exhibits the general result of regular suits and appeals instituted, decided, and pending at the close of the past year :—

COURTS.	Instituted.		Decided.				Pending.			
			1859.		1860.		Above one year.		Total pending 1st of January.	
	1859.	1860.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	1859.	1860.	1860.	1861.
Saharunpore	4,181	3,858	3,423	4,807	2,686	3,887	6	0	577	459
Meerut	3,866	3,306	3,066	4,395	2,561	3,191	0	3	414	543
Allygurh	5,243	4,013	4,541	5,704	3,853	4,585	0	0	1,095	544
Moradabad	7,384	6,328	5,635	7,098	5,081	6,591	0	0	818	591
Bareilly	5,097	4,642	4,015	5,856	4,160	5,257	0	0	1,309	784
Shahjehanpore...	5,073	4,781	4,112	5,437	4,220	4,905	3	1	1,651	837
Agra	5,975	4,699	4,530	6,278	3,825	4,988	81	75	1,418	1,148
Furruckabad	5,679	5,751	5,170	6,651	4,428	5,114	6	4	794	1,099
Mynpoory	5,342	2,887	2,956	3,651	281	3,092	0	0	517	333
Cawnpore	1,851	2,277	1,486	1,951	1,797	2,252	1	0	253	286
Futtehpore	761	640	696	881	531	653	0	1	91	86
Bundlekund	1,570	1,459	1,022	1,555	1,154	1,487	2	0	217	192
Allahabad	2,995	3,107	2,340	3,025	2,545	3,156	1	0	757	732
Goruckpore	5,165	4,595	4,144	5,031	3,923	4,529	0	1	819	953
Azimgurh	2,937	2,572	2,484	2,955	2,269	2,710	0	1	530	418
Jounpore	2,121	2,074	1,994	2,213	1,791	1,963	2	4	738	882
Mirzapore	1,710	1,537	1,507	1,878	1,177	1,528	1	7	277	303
Benares...	1,790	1,773	1,764	2,031	1,697	1,911	0	0	295	175
Ghazeepore	3,980	2,739	3,016	3,655	2,799	3,815	4	52	1,803	1,308
Total	71,220	63,038	57,901	75,952	50,778	65,414	107	149	14,403	11,673
Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0
Decrease	0	8,182	0	0	7,128	10,538	0	0	0	2,633

There has been a decrease of 8,182 in the number of regular suits instituted in 1860, as compared with 1859; the result is attributed by the Court to the prevailing famine, and to the introduction of Act X. of 1859, under which cases connected with rent have been transferred to the Revenue Courts; and there seem to be no other causes to which this falling off can be reasonably attributed. The decrease in the number of cases finally disposed of is a natural consequence of the diminution of suits. It will be seen, however, that the decrease in decided cases is confined solely to the Courts of the Moonsiffs, and the decrease of instituted suits is limited to the Courts of the Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs. In the higher Courts there is an increase in regard both to suits instituted and disposed of, and especially in those of the Judges.

Suits instituted, decided and pending.

2. The decrease in the number of pending suits effected in the Moonsiffs' Courts, as shown in the following statement (No. 2), amounting to 3,321 on 1st January 1861, as compared with the 1st January 1860, is creditable to the exertions of this class of Officers. But the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to perceive the large amount of work which is still pending in the Courts of the Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens, which would, as represented by the Court, in itself occupy an average of 11 months and 4 days to clear. The worst averages are in Meerut, Agra, Furruckabad, Jounpore, and Ghazeepore, which, the Court remark, are in each case referrible to exceptional causes.

COURTS.	Instituted.		Decided.				Pending.				Time necessary to clear the file of cases pending at the close of 1860.	
			1859.		1860.		Above one year.		Total pending 1st of January.			
	1859.	1860.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	1859.	1860.	1860.	1861.	Months.	Days.
Judges'	5,839	6,802	2,586	2,588	3,101	3,386	49	30	1,890	2,633	9	0
Increase	0	963	0	0	515	798	0	0	0	743		
Decrease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0		
Principal Sudder Ameens'	3,734	3,754	5,252	6,292	5,719	6,379	45	111	1,787	1,873	3	15
Increase	0	20	0	0	467	87	0	66	0	86		
Decrease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Sudder Ameens' ...	1,910	1,763	1,791	2,157	1,924	2,242	1	2	786	628	3	0
Increase	0	0	0	0	133	85	0	1	0	0		
Decrease	0	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158		
Moonsiffs'	59,462	50,514	49,312	64,859	42,384	51,339	12	6	9,934	6,613	1	15
Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Decrease	0	8,948	0	0	6,928	13,520	0	6	0	3,321		
Total	71,220	63,038	57,901	75,952	50,778	65,414	0	0	0	0		

The Lieutenant-Governor has requested the Court to impress upon all the Judicial Officers, whose files are above the average, that it will be incumbent on them that they should show palpably better results at the close of 1861. It seems that the files of the Judges, in several Districts, have been needlessly swelled by the retention of a large number of Moonsiffs' appeals, which might have been transferred to the Principal Sudder Ameens; and it has been suggested that the Court might issue a general Circular, enjoining greater caution in this regard. The statement of cases pending for more than one year has been disfigured by the returns submitted by the two Principal Sudder Ameens of Ghazeepore, whose work, the Lieutenant-Governor perceives, on a reference to the Court's resolution on the administration of that District, is regarded by them as unsatisfactory.

Appeals under Section 160, Act X. of 1859.

Districts.	Number of Appeals preferred under Section 160, Act X. of 1859, from Orders of Revenue Authorities to Judges.
Bareilly	21
Shahjehanpore	13
Goruckpore	25
Allygurh	44
Meerut	41
Saharunpore	11
Allahabad	112
Moradabad	12
Mirzapore	34
Cawnpore	25
Ghazeepore	78
Banda	4
Agra	5
Azimgurh	60
Furruckabad	56
Futtehpore	23
Jounpore	244
Benares	36
Mynpoory	27

3. An addition to the Judge's work has been caused in several Districts by the institution of appeals from the Revenue Courts under the provisions of Section 160 of Act X. of 1859, as shown in the tabular statement entered in the margin. The singularly large number of these appeals instituted before the Judge of Jounpore has not been unnoticed. It is owing to the unsatisfactory state of the records relating to subordinate tenures in that District, which will undergo a thorough revision in the course of the ensuing cold season.

4. The

Amount of Civil work performed by each Judge.

4. The following statement shows the comparative amount of Civil work performed in 1860 by each Judge in the North-Western Provinces.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Original Suits.	Civil business disposed of. Appeals. From Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens.	From Collector under Act X. of 1859.	From Moonsiffs.	Miscellaneous Cases included in columns 1 to 11, commencing at Civil Courts, No. 2.	Total valuing cases in column 3 as one unit, column 4 as 2 = 1 unit, columns 5 and 6 as 4 = 1 unit, column 7 as 7 = 1 unit.	Number of each Judgeship classified in order of amount of Civil work disposed of in 1860.
1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1	Azimgurh	0	53	35	297	72	120	I.
	Allygurh	2	95	39	108	184	113	II.
	Benares	4	71	35	172	111	108	III.
	Jounpore	5	59	108	113	95	104	IV.
5	Bareilly	14	37	11	206	96	101	V.
	Saharunpore	3	69	5	198	67	99	VI.
	Allahabad	0	65	77	68	200	98	VII.
	Agra	12	58	0	95	200	94	VIII.
	Ghazeepore	11	73	23	51	76	78	IX.
10	Goruckpore	0	59	6	119	115	77	X.
	Cawnpore	6	61	15	102	80	77	X.
	Banda	0	69	4	84	42	63	XI.
	Shahjehanpore	1	29	11	59	126	52	XII.
	Furruckabad	4	23	8	102	33	49	XIII.
15	Futtehpore	3	51	23	27	41	48	XIV.
	Mirzapore	1	22	8	69	64	40	XV.
	Mynpoory	4	32	10	13	60	35	XVI.
	Meerut	1	23	14	12	44	26	XVII.
19	Moradabad	0	15	0	24	41	20	XVIII.
	Total	71	964	432	1,919	1,747		

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to perceive from the Resolutions recorded by the Court on the Reports of the respective Judges, that they have urged upon them the expediency of taking up a larger number of original suits. Only 71 in all have been disposed of during the year under review by the Judges themselves. The Judges will be free this year from the extraordinary labor of Special Commissions, and, therefore, the result of the present year will probably show some difference in the classification in the last column.

It appears that out of 54,451 original suits and appeals decided in trial during the year, 8,855 were decided *ex-parté*, and 16,910 on confession. The Judges and the Court are unanimously of opinion, that the confessions are, almost without exception, made without any fraudulent intent; and the question may therefore be regarded as having been disposed of, especially as a Bill is before the Legislative Council for legalizing cognovits without suit.

Result of Appeals.

5. It will be perceived that the result of the appeal statement, as shown below, is most creditable for the Moonsiffs as a body. Only 9 per cent. of their decisions have been appealed from; and of these only 37 per cent. have been reversed, modified, or remanded. One half of the 71 original suits decided by the Judges themselves were carried in appeal to the Sudder Court, and of these, in 32 per cent. the decisions were reversed, modified, or remanded.

COURTS.	Number of Suits decided.	Appeals admitted.	Appeals reversed or modified.	Appeals confirmed.	Proportion of Appeals admitted to Suits decided.	Proportion of reversals, including orders modified, and remands to Appeals tried.
Moonsiffs'	53,327	4,674	1,613	2,744	9	37
Sudder Ameens'	1,890	328	124	198	17	39
Principal Sudder Ameens'	5,341	1,014	271	500	19	35
Judges'	71	36	12	25	50	32

Duration of Suits.

6. The improvement observable in the duration of suits in every class of Court, as shown in the following statement, is very gratifying, and is especially creditable to the Moonsiffs.

COURTS.	1859.		1860.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Moonsiffs'	3	3	1	24
Sudder Ameens'	4	6	3	8
Principal Sudder Ameens'	4	7	3	29
Judges'	6	7	5	8

Execution of Decrees.

7. It is satisfactory to observe from the following return a slight improvement (*viz.*, 3 per cent.) in the number of decrees completely executed as compared with last year's return. But the Court have been informed that a more favorable result might have been expected, and should still be looked for.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Applications for execution of Decree.				Proportion of column 2 to column 5.
	Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Struck off.	Total disposed in every way.	
Saharunpore	1,313	1,190	2,619	5,122	26
Meerut	714	823	1,740	3,277	21
Allygurh	933	1,022	2,175	4,130	23
Moradabad...	1,652	1,462	2,566	5,680	29
Bareilly	1,227	876	1,601	3,704	33
Shahjehanpore	1,405	952	1,762	4,092	34
Agra	1,127	950	2,388	4,465	25
Mynpoory	666	595	825	2,086	32
Furruckabad	1,496	1,520	2,457	5,473	27
Cawnpore	744	367	468	1,579	41
Futtehpore...	210	95	178	483	43
Bundlekund	507	0	614	1,121	45
Allahabad	959	647	1,401	3,007	31
Goruckpore	2,004	490	1,881	4,375	46
Azimgurh	1,039	217	1,199	2,455	42
Jounpore	773	206	524	1,503	51
Mirzapore	449	297	662	1,408	32
Benares	484	445	719	1,648	29
Ghazeepore	1,019	444	1,251	2,714	38
Kumaon	415	153	231	799	52
Total	19,136	12,724	27,261	59,121	32

8. The proportion of suits for real property and for bond debt, compared with other descriptions of original suits, is exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Description of Original Suits.

1.	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED FOR					Proportion of Suits for real property to total Suits.	Proportion of Suits for bond debt to total Suits.
		Land Rent.	Real Property.	Debts on Bond.	Other Suits.	Total.		
MEERUT ...	Saharunpore	23	145	2,928	515	3,571	3	82
	Meerut	18	141	2,305	580	3,064	5	75
	Allygurh	0	87	2,837	703	3,627	2	78
ROHILCUND ..	Moradabad	72	311	4,557	1,108	6,048	5	75
	Bareilly	44	119	3,426	663	4,252	3	81
	Shahjehanpore	46	112	3,564	696	4,418	3	81
AGRA	Agra	41	99	3,732	523	4,395	2	85
	Mynpoory	0	109	2,010	534	2,653	4	76
	Furruckabad	15	162	3,941	1,200	5,318	3	74
ALLAHABAD ..	Cawnpore	16	88	1,350	598	2,052	4	66
	Futtehpore	1	59	211	275	546	11	31
	Bundlekund	1	72	857	419	1,349	5	64
	Allahabad	0	78	1,977	578	2,633	3	75
BENARES ..	Goruckpore	0	785	1,570	1,588	3,943	20	40
	Azimgurh	23	388	768	880	2,059	19	32
	Jounpore	16	28	674	687	1,405	2	48
	Mirzapore	0	20	839	529	1,388	1	60
	Benares	3	50	1,076	412	1,541	3	70
	Ghazeepore	2	80	1,045	853	1,980	4	51
	Total ...	321	2,913	39,667	13,341	56,242	6	71

It seems that, as hitherto, the great proportion of the litigation, no less than 71 per cent. is connected with claims for bond-debts.

Value of Stamps sold.

Aggregate value of Stamps filed.	Refunded on Razeenamah.	Net value.
5,75,412	52,623	5,22,789

9. The marginal memo. shows the value of judicial stamps sold in the subordinate Civil Courts in these Provinces during the past year.

It appears that the sum refunded on razeenamah during the year amounts to Rupees 52,623, and a question has arisen whether the system of refund should not be abolished. On this point the Judges of the Court are divided in opinion. The majority, Messrs. Morgan, Lean, and Wylly, holding that the institution stamp is a heavy tax on justice, the most objectionable of all taxes, which can be defended on no principle, but that of financial necessity; and it is but just, therefore, that, when the assistance of the Courts is not required to enforce a right, as is the case in razeenamahs, the refund should be made. Messrs. Gubbins and Ross, on the other hand, apart from the financial question, are of opinion, that the system encourages needless litigation by permitting parties to recover by compromise the greater part of their law charges. They also think that it has a tendency to foster the practice of instituting groundless suits for the sole purpose of extracting money from some wealthy man, who is content to pay something rather than risk the annoyance and chances of litigation. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the view taken of this question by Messrs. Gubbins and Ross, and the Court have been informed that he will be prepared, on a fitting occasion, to advocate an amendment of the law on this head, fully assured that the result will show, in the diminished number of suits settled by razeenamah, that the means at present allowed of recovering the institution stamp have been abused. It is true, as observed by the majority of the Judges, that the time of the Court is not so much taken up when a razeenamah is filed as it would be if the case were contested throughout; but some of its time has nevertheless been taken up in the proceedings connected with the institution of the suit; and in all *bonâ fide* cases of razeenamahs, it is the fact of the existence of the Civil Court, with all its costly apparatus, which has enabled the plaintiff to obtain his dues from the defendant, in consequence of which he has filed a razeenamah; and it seems but reasonable, therefore, that he should pay something towards the support of the Court to which he is indebted for the recovery of his rights. The financial aspect of the case, too, must not be lost sight of at the present time. The gain to Government in these Provinces alone will apparently not fall short of half a lakh of Rupees per annumn; and, moreover, refund is no longer allowed in cases of appeal. For all these reasons the Lieutenant-Governor is in favor of the proposal to abolish the practice of refunding the cost of the stamp of the original suit on the filing of a razeenamah.

Percentage of costs to Suit.

10. It is satisfactory to perceive the considerable reduction exhibited in the subjoined return, in the percentage of costs to value of suits in all the Courts, but those of the Sudder Ameens, in which the costs exceed Rupees 17 per cent. The average in the Judges' Courts is only 6·75 per cent., which is very moderate. The Court have not yet concluded the enquiries which they have instituted into the causes which determine the varying percentage

of the amount of costs to the value of suits; and this subject will not be lost sight of in the next Annual Report.

COURTS.	Total number of Suits disposed of, Original and Appeal.	Total value of ditto.	Total cost of ditto.	Average value of each Suit.	Average costs of each Suit.	Percentage of costs to value.	
						1860.	1859.
Judges'	3,532	28,25,577	1,91,943	780	54	6·75	11·65
Principal Sudder Ameens' ...	6,858	59,78,511	6,75,887	871	98	11·14	12·25
Sudder Ameens'	1,890	7,42,366	1,32,367	392	70	17·83	1·50
Moonsiffs'	53,327	40,65,120	6,25,065	76	11	15·37	19 25

11. From the marginal memorandum it appears that, at the same rate at which the work has been conducted during the year, it would take fourteen months to clear the regular file of the Sudder Court. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to note that, by abandoning the practice of writing formal English decisions, and the substitution of a simple English order of a few lines for the rejection of all unadmitted special appeals, the Court have been able materially to lighten their labors in that department; and he trusts that, with the aid of the second Extra Judge, whose appointment was sanctioned in the month of September by the Government of India, they will be able to report the clearance of all arrears on their files at the expiration of the current year.

Statement of the Court's Regular File and Special Appeal File.

Appeals.	Pending on 1st January.		Admitted in		Disposed of in		Pending on 1st January.	
	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1860.	1861.
Regular ...	177	150	75	82	102	105	150	127
Special ...	291	724	578	732	145	509	724	947

Incarceration of Debtors.

12. It is gratifying to find that the Court and the Judges are unanimously of opinion, that the power conferred on the subordinate Civil Courts of imprisoning debtors in execution of decree, have not been abused by them. The number of debtors incarcerated during the year is 703, or 136 more than during 1859.

Operation of Section 24, Act VIII. of 1859.

13. Subjoined is the result of the judicious Circular issued by the Court calling for the returns of the number of cases in which either of the parties to a suit was prosecuted criminally for false verification of plaints or written statements, under Section 24, Act VIII. of 1859. The Court state that they are convinced, and the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with them in thinking,

that there is no ground for any apprehension that the honest plaintiff or defendant need hesitate about instituting "a fair though doubtful claim, or maintaining a dubious though legitimate defence. The Court have, however, been requested to notice this subject again in their report for the year 1861. At present, on the whole, they are inclined to think that the powers conferred by the Section have hardly been had recourse to sufficiently, with a view to check the abuses which formerly existed in so glaring a form, and which the provisions of the Section are intended and calculated to meet.

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases prosecuted for false verification under Section 24.	REMARKS.
Saharunpore...	0	
Meerut	2	Convicted.
Allygurh	3	1 Convicted.
Moradabad	1	Convicted.
Bareilly	*	*
Shahjehanpore	1	Convicted.
Agra	0	
Furruckabad	4	1 Convicted.
Mynpoory	1	Acquitted.
Cawnpore	1	Convicted.
Futtehpore	0	
Bundlekund	0	
Allahabad	0	
Goruckpore	0	
Azimgurh	0	
Jounpore	0	
Mirzapore	0	
Ghazeepore	0	
Benares	4	3 Convicted.
Total	17	10 Convicted. 7 Acquitted.

14. The following statement shows the working of Section 244 of Act VIII. of 1859, which has for its object the substitution, at the instance of the Collector, of temporary alienation of an estate, in lieu of sale in execution of a decree. Only 175 such representations were made throughout these Provinces, but the number will, probably, increase during the currency of the present year. The Court have been requested to impress upon the Zillah Judges the importance of keeping in view the means which are placed in their hands by Sections

Working of Section 244, Act VIII. of 1859.

190 and 243, of mitigating the effects of a decree to the debtor, without any material detriment to the interests of the Creditor.

DISTRICTS.	Number of recommendations made by the Revenue Authorities under Section 244, Act VIII.	REMARKS.
Saharunpore	8	4 Rejected.
Meerut...	22	Sale stayed.
Allygurh	4	Pending.
Moradabad	0	
Bareilly...	45	
Shajehanpore	8	
Agra	26	
Furruckabad	0	
Mynpoory	20	
Cawnpore	0	
Futtehpore	0	
Bundlekund	0	
Allahabad	6	
Goruckpore	*	
Azimgurh	33	
Jounpore	1	
Mirzapore	0	
Ghazeepore	0	
Benares	0	
Total	175	

Introduction of the system of Muzkooree Peons on fixed salaries.

15. The successful results which, as will be seen from the subjoined statement, has attended the introduction of the system of entertaining muzkooree peons on regular fixed salaries of Rupees 5 and Rupees 4 a month, is a subject for sincere congratulation. It seems that a body of men, only 13 short of 3,000, have been maintained on regular pay, at an outlay of Rupees 1,17,740 for the nine months, beginning from 1st April 1860: and that there is a net surplus available from the Tulubanah Fund, amounting to Rupees 7,002-0-5, at the disposal of the Government. It further appears that the sum of Rupees 41,577, or one-fourth of the total tulubanah collections has been paid during the past year, under the authority of Section 14, Regulation XXVI. of 1814, as Nazirs' meeran. The Court rightly regard this as a needless and wasteful expenditure; and propose that, on the abolition of the Regulation in question, this sum shall be devoted to the maintenance of a respectably paid establishment for every Moonsiffee. They have further proposed that the present amount in deposit, *viz.*, Rupees 7,002, be spent in increasing the pay of the Amlah of the Moonsiff's Court during the current year. The Lieutenant-Governor is reluctantly compelled to record his opinion that, in the present financial exigency, neither of these proposals can be prudently allowed. It is shown that, on the abolition of Regulation XXVI. of 1814, a saving of upwards of half a lakh of Rupees will be effected annually in these tulubanah collections; and the sum is sufficiently large to render it inexpedient, at present, to expend it in the manner suggested. His Honor, however, gladly acknowledges the truth and the justice of the

principle enunciated by the Court, that these savings may, both judiciously and legitimately, be devoted to the improvement of the judicial administration, and he has informed the Court that, at a period of less monetary pressure, he will be glad if they will bring their proposals forward, in the full assurance that they will meet with favorable consideration.

Since the above was written, Act XXVI. of 1814 has been repealed, with the exception of Section 14, which provides for Nazirs' meeran. As it appears objectionable, in every way, that the system should be preserved, the subject will be specially referred for the consideration of the Legislative Council through tho Member for these Provinces.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Peons.	Amount of Tulubanah realized after deducting the one-fourth paid to Nazirs.	Amount of Salaries of Peons.	Surplus at the close of the year.	Deficit at the close of the year.	Net surplus.
Saharunpore ...	161	6,640 7 10	7,004 0 0	.....	363 8 2	.....
Meerut ...	170	6,962 9 3	6,843 0 0	119 9 3	.....	119 9 3
Allygurh ...	220	8,295 2 6	8,068 0 0	227 2 6	.....	227 2 6
Moradabad ...	274	12,270 2 7	11,067 0 0	1,203 2 7	.....	1,203 2 7
Bareilly ...	180	7,634 15 3	7,262 0 0	372 15 3	.....	372 15 3
Shahjehanpore ...	237	9,972 14 6	9,955 0 0	17 14 6	.....	17 14 6
Agra ...	210	8,578 1 1	8,967 0 0	.....	388 14 11	... .
Furruckabad ...	174	9,634 14 9	7,032 0 0	2,602 14 9	.....	2,602 14 9
Mynpoory ...	96	4,649 3 3	4,243 0 0	406 3 3	.....	406 3 3
Cawnpore ...	197	3,819 10 3	3,061 0 0	758 10 3	.....	758 10 3
Futtehpore ...	32	Not received.	.....	....	.....	.....
Bundlekund ...	71	3,051 6 0	2,870 0 0	181 6 0	.....	181 6 0
Allahabad ...	170	6,964 12 3	6,882 0 0	82 12 3	.....	82 12 3
Goruckpore ...	281	15,160 9 3	14,027 0 0	1,133 9 3	.....	1,133 9 3
Azimghur ...	116	4,231 13 6	4,144 0 0	87 13 6	.....	87 13 6
Joumpore ...	96	2,960 4 6	2,917 0 0	43 4 6	.....	43 4 6
Mirzapore ...	83	4,474 3 4	4,289 0 0	185 3 4	.....	185 3 4
Benares ...	65	4,398 15 3	4,322 0 0	76 15 3	.....	76 15 3
Ghazeepore ...	154	5,032 15 1	4,778 0 0	254 15 1	.....	254 15 1
Kumaon ...	.....	Exceptional.	.....	.....	.....	.....
					752 7 1	7,754 7 6
					Deduct	752 7 1
Total ...	2,987	1,24,733 0 5	1,17,731 0 0	7,754 7 6	.....	7,002 0 5

Result of the Civil Administration in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

16. The report of the Civil Administration in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories shows an increase of efficiency in every branch.

There was an increase in original suits—

In 1859 8,387
In 1860 9,413

In 1859, in execution of decrees, the balance unexecuted, amounted to 736.
In 1860 " " " " to 562.

The value of Stamps sold in 1859 was Rs. 36,598
Ditto ditto in 1860 was „ 42,534

The number of common appeals in 1859 was 427
Ditto ditto in 1860 was 426

Of these, there were pending at the close of 1859, 26
Ditto ditto of 1860, 59

But of these 59, 42 were on the file of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Saugor, who had long been in failing health, and ultimately died on the 7th December.

There is marked improvement in the average duration of trials, *viz.*:—

In 1849 .. .. .. 42 days,
In 1860 .. .. .. 29 days,

and this result would have been much better, had it not been for the discreditable returns from three Moonsiffees. The Lieutenant-Governor will take care that the statements for next year shall exhibit a still further improvement in this respect.

The above satisfactory results may be attributed partly to increased confidence on the part of the people in our Courts and in the stability of our Government, and partly to the zealous administration of the Judicial Officers, one of whom was the lamented Mr. Craigie.

Result of the Administration of Ajmere.

17. The Returns for Ajmere present nothing which calls for notice in the pages of an Annual Administration Report.

Publication of the opinions of the Law Officers of the Court.

18. During the past year arrangements have been made for the publication of such by-gone opinions of the Law Officers of the Court as escaped the general destruction of records during the Mutinies, and future opinions will hereafter be prepared for publication, both question and answers in English. References for opinions to the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers can only now be made through the Zillah Judge to the Registrar of the Court. The advantages of this system over the old one, under which any Civil Court could put a question to these Officers, on any subject, and in any language, is obvious.

Revised Rules for the examination of Moonsiffs and Pleaders.

19. During the year a revised set of Rules has been established for the examination of candidates for the office of Moonsiff and Pleader, which will be found in Appendix No. 1.

Abolition of the Banda Judgeship, and introduction of Courts of Small Causes.

20. The proposals made during the year to abolish the Banda Judgeship and add the District of Banda to the jurisdiction of the Judge at Futtehpore, as well as to establish three Small Cause Courts at Allahabad, at Agra, and at Benares, have been sanctioned. But as these arrangements have been carried into effect in the course

of the present year, they may be more appropriately commented on in the next Annual Administration Report.

Reduction of Holidays, Hindoo and Mahomedan, under Act L. of 1860.

21. Under the provisions of Act L. of 1860 the Hindoo and Mahomedan holidays have been reduced, as a tentative measure, to 18 and 9 respectively, as shown below. Besides those contained in the list of Hindoo holidays all days on which a Solar or Lunar Eclipse may occur, may be counted as holidays.

MAHOMEDAN...	1.	Shub-i-Burat	1
	2.	Eed-ool-fitr	2
	3.	Eed-ooz-zoha	2
	4.	Mohurrum	3
	5.	Barah Wafat	1
			9
HINDOO	1.	Sree Punchumee	1
	2.	Sheo Ratree	1
	3.	Holee	2
	4.	Ramnowmee	1
	5.	Nirjulla Ekadushee	1
	6.	Ruksha Bundun	1
	7.	Junum Ushtumee	1
	8.	Unnunt Chowdus	1
	9.	Duhsera	5
	10.	Dewalee	2
	11.	Junun Dooj	1
	12.	Deo Uthan	1
			18

SECTION II.—JUDICIAL.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

General Statement of business performed during the year.

22. The following statement shows that the number of persons under trial during the year has fluctuated but little as compared with 1859, being 72,904 in the past, and 71,449 in the previous year. The number of cases disposed of in 1860 shows a gradual improvement. The comparative paucity of cases which have been pending above three months is satisfactory, and the results would have been still more so, were it not for the large number of such cases which were pending in Humeerpoor and Agra, *viz.*, 21 and 35, respectivly. The Court have been requested to inform the Magistrates of those Districts, that the Government will expect to find a marked improvement in this respect in the course of the ensuing year:—

DISTRICTS.	Total number of persons under trial during the year.			Total number of persons whose cases were finally disposed of by the magisterial authorities.		
	H.	M.	Total.	H.	M.	Total.
Saharunpore	584	1,273	1,857	559	1,238	1,797
1859	474	972	1,446	460	943	1,403
Mozuffernuggur	394	1,118	1,512	383	1,111	1,494
1859	581	1,454	2,035	531	1,397	1,928
Dehra Dhoon	151	544	695	138	529	667
1859	183	760	943	174	750	924
Meerut	986	2,593	3,579	948	2,549	3,497
1859	702	2,265	2,967	662	2,213	2,875
Boolundshuhur	532	1,493	2,025	487	1,451	1,938
1859	432	2,042	2,474	412	1,993	2,405
Allygurh	608	1,358	1,966	581	1,300	1,881
1859	601	1,458	2,059	575	1,411	1,986
Moradabad	934	1,073	2,007	906	1,024	1,930
1859	995	1,266	2,261	961	1,229	2,190
Bijnour	470	831	1,301	448	803	1,251
1859	332	695	1,027	309	659	968
Bareilly	1,379	1,637	3,016	1,339	1,585	2,924
1859	1,530	1,718	3,248	1,490	1,615	3,105
Shahjehanpore	739	2,190	2,929	709	2,134	2,843
1859	772	964	1,736	745	936	1,681
Budaon	1,182	1,385	2,567	1,173	1,371	2,544
1859	861	1,253	2,114	818	1,157	1,975
Agra	1,395	2,664	4,059	1,312	2,543	3,855
1859	1,122	2,745	3,867	1,065	2,727	3,792
Muttra	678	1,310	1,988	637	1,227	1,864
1859	629	1,150	1,779	591	1,115	1,706
Furruckabad	704	2,001	2,705	673	1,967	2,640
1859	761	2,235	2,996	711	2,155	2,860
Mynpoory	481	1,252	1,670	405	1,225	1,630
1859	382	1,350	1,738	360	1,339	1,699
Etawah	271	1,765	2,036	265	1,715	1,980
1859	422	1,291	1,713	397	1,160	1,557
Etah	607	1,327	1,934	597	1,318	1,915
1859	486	1,950	2,436	468	1,921	2,389
Cawnpore	700	1,259	1,959	684	1,203	1,887
1859	830	1,223	2,053	777	1,163	1,940
Futtehpore	334	1,093	1,427	326	1,070	1,396
1859	339	866	1,205	291	841	1,132
Banda	289	1,217	1,506	276	1,191	1,467
1859	621	1,464	2,085	616	1,899	2,015
Allahabad	601	2,033	2,634	542	2,020	2,562
1859	503	1,522	2,025	484	1,507	1,991
Goruckpore	759	1,261	2,020	739	1,252	1,991
1859	687	1,096	1,783	684	1,052	1,736
Azimgurh	775	950	1,725	751	931	1,682
1859	1,162	807	1,969	1,112	781	1,893
Jounpore	654	1,508	2,162	603	1,482	2,085
1859	700	1,556	2,256	668	1,522	2,190
Mirzapore	583	1,647	2,230	543	1,589	2,132
1859	623	1,360	1,983	611	1,332	1,943
Benares	1,132	1,962	3,094	1,074	1,879	2,953
1859	1,362	2,421	3,783	1;283	2,330	3,613
Ghazeepore	620	1,405	2,025	611	1,385	1,996
1859	791	1,287	2,078	758	1,269	2,027
Total	18,479	40,149	58,628	17,709	39,092	56,801
Total	18,883	39,176	58,059	18,013	37,916	55,929

Number of persons under trial at the close of the year, columns 18 and 19, Statement No. 1.			Number of persons whose cases have been pending above three months.	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of by the magisterial authorities. Convicted, including committed.			Acquitted.		
H.	M.	Total.		H.	M.	Total.	H.	M.	Total
16	30	46	.....	330	1,092	1,422	229	146	375
10	23	33	.....	230	567	797	230	376	606
3	0	3	.....	158	859	1,017	225	252	477
19	13	32	.....	202	911	1,113	329	486	815
8	11	19	4	82	334	416	56	195	251
2	4	6	.....	75	469	544	99	281	380
24	24	48	.....	614	2,008	2,622	334	541	875
27	20	47	47	409	1,527	1,936	253	686	939
35	37	72	.....	337	909	1,246	150	542	692
17	44	61	.....	211	1,270	1,481	201	723	924
24	34	58	.....	383	699	1,082	198	601	799
14	17	31	.....	332	813	1,145	243	595	841
16	30	46	.....	508	647	1,155	398	377	775
19	21	40	.....	366	598	964	595	631	1,226
15	19	34	.....	251	426	677	197	377	574
20	5	25	.....	121	355	476	188	304	492
35	42	77	.....	641	786	1,427	698	799	1,497
16	60	76	4	528	882	1,410	962	733	1,695
22	41	63	1	458	1,285	1,743	251	849	1,100
21	22	43	.....	418	537	955	327	399	726
4	6	10	.....	765	780	1,545	408	591	999
40	86	126	.....	385	594	979	433	563	996
64	111	175	35	687	1,244	1,931	625	1,299	1,924
40	13	53	.....	640	1,416	2,050	425	1,311	1,736
34	72	106	.....	444	761	1,205	193	466	659
20	20	40	.....	353	620	973	238	495	733
19	15	34	.....	440	1,692	2,132	233	275	508
39	56	95	10	390	1,579	1,969	321	576	897
11	16	27	.....	242	675	917	173	550	723
15	7	22	.....	206	750	956	154	589	743
3	20	23	.....	168	1,133	1,301	97	582	679
17	23	40	.....	241	582	823	156	578	734
10	1	11	.....	389	715	1,104	208	603	811
17	23	40	.....	238	920	1,158	230	1,001	1,231
6	45	51	.....	386	650	1,036	298	553	851
18	41	59	1	393	532	925	384	631	1,015
...	5	5	.....	187	688	875	138	383	521
34	23	57	.....	149	536	685	142	305	447
4	12	16	.....	171	659	830	105	532	637
3	23	26	.....	217	633	850	399	766	1,165
56	10	66	.....	354	1,453	1,807	188	567	755
13	12	25	4	251	868	1,119	233	639	872
19	7	26	.....	367	897	1,264	372	355	727
2	37	39	23	361	633	994	323	419	742
11	19	30	.....	389	687	1,076	362	244	606
38	29	67	9	427	388	815	685	393	1,078
42	12	54	.....	280	893	1,173	323	589	912
32	24	56	5	317	845	1,162	351	677	1,028
29	48	77	8	325	921	1,246	218	668	886
10	20	30	6	451	886	1,337	160	446	606
45	70	115	7	529	1,054	1,583	545	825	1,370
54	45	99	1	602	1,125	1,727	681	1,205	1,886
6	16	22	.....	381	997	1,378	230	388	618
16	16	32	.....	436	829	1,265	322	440	762
561	753	1,314	55	10,266	24,934	35,200	7,452	13,149	21,601
553	727	1,280	110	8,949	21,665	30,614	9,064	10,251	25,315

DISTRICTS.	Total number of persons under trial during the year.			Total number of persons whose cases were finally disposed of by the magisterial authorities.		
	H.	M.	Total.	H.	M.	Total.
Saugor	472	1,500	1,972	457	1,489	1,946
1859	385	1,352	1,737	362	1,331	1,693
Dumoh	185	397	582	176	384	560
1859	196	386	582	174	386	560
Jubbulpore	586	921	1,507	567	921	1,488
1859	404	865	1,269	377	862	1,239
Mundlah	252	378	630	221	378	599
1859	200	436	636	193	425	618
Seonee	288	576	864	232	557	789
1859	231	359	590	204	359	563
Hoshungabad	269	828	1,097	256	812	1,068
1859	307	827	1,134	274	760	1,034
Baitool	147	545	692	123	533	656
1859	200	381	581	198	381	579
Nursingpore	373	820	1,193	330	794	1,124
1859	519	897	1,416	511	884	1,395
Kumaon	169	558	727	148	545	693
1859	121	617	738	116	549	665
Gurhwal	45	201	246	43	185	228
1859	30	216	246	28	203	231
Bhabur Terai	163	101	264	153	101	254
1859	92	83	175	87	83	170
Jaloun	145	843	988	142	822	964
1859	156	733	889	146	729	875
Jhansie	341	1,600	1,941	315	1,536	1,851
1859	397	1,377	1,774	368	1,327	1,695
Chundeyree	103	542	645	97	537	634
1859	84	296	380	80	292	372
Humeeerpoor	282	646	928	269	559	828
1859	565	678	1,243	530	638	1,168
Total	3,820	10,456	14,276	3,529	10,153	13,682
Total	3,887	9,503	13,390	3,648	9,209	12,857

Number of persons under trial at the close of the year, columns 18 and 19, Statement No. 1.			Number of persons whose cases have been pending above three months.	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of by the magisterial authorities.					
				Convicted, including committed.			Acquitted.		
H.	M.	Total.		H.	M	Total.	H.	M.	Total.
4	7	11	.....	323	1,247	1,570	134	242	376
19	18	37	4	241	966	1,207	121	365	486
7	11	18	4	137	295	432	39	89	128
19	...	19	3	132	304	436	42	82	124
8	4	12	.....	323	591	914	244	330	574
11	3	14	3	245	527	772	132	335	467
8	...	8	.....	160	259	419	61	119	180
4	7	11	.....	132	316	448	61	109	170
4	14	18	.....	137	358	495	95	199	294
9	1	10	3	158	291	449	46	68	114
7	13	20	4	129	481	610	127	331	458
29	62	91	9	156	409	565	118	351	469
21	15	36	.....	91	388	479	32	145	177
2	...	2	.....	121	326	447	77	55	132
27	23	50	.....	178	492	670	152	302	454
5	5	10	2	213	499	712	298	385	683
18	13	31	.....	85	363	448	63	182	245
5	68	73	4	68	396	464	48	153	201
2	16	18	.....	27	106	133	16	79	95
...	13	13	.....	23	129	152	5	74	79
2	...	2	.....	88	76	164	65	25	90
5	...	5	.....	48	55	103	39	28	67
3	17	20	.....	84	671	755	58	155	209
4	4	8	.....	82	524	606	64	205	269
15	55	70	.....	219	1,171	1,390	96	365	461
15	25	40	1	245	923	1,168	123	404	527
6	4	10	.....	72	461	533	25	76	101
...	4	4	.....	54	238	292	26	54	80
8	37	45	21	132	243	375	137	316	453
27	30	57	5	161	353	514	369	285	654
140	229	369	29	2,185	7,202	9,387	1344	2,951	4,295
154	240	394	34	2,079	6,256	8,335	1569	2,953	4,522

The proportion of convictions and committals to acquittals, *viz.*, 63 per cent. of the former, contrasts very favorably with the results attained in 1859, in which year 43 per cent. were acquitted.

Result of Appeals.

23. The subjoined statement of the result of appeals preferred to the Sessions Judges, from the orders of the magisterial authorities, shows that 71 per cent. have been either rejected or confirmed. This cannot but be regarded as very satisfactory:—

DISTRICTS.	Appeals from Criminal Trials.			Percentage of reversals to appeals tried.	Appeals from Miscellaneous Cases.			Percentage of reversals to appeals tried.	Appeals Act IV. of 1840.			Percentage of reversals to appeals tried.	General percentage of reversals to appeals tried.
	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Reversed.		Rejected.	Confirmed.	Reversed.		Rejected.	Confirmed.	Reversed.		
Saharunpore	9	45	12	18·	14	28	1	23·25	...	3	...	.....	11·60
Mozuffernuggur ...	7	17	23	48·93	16	20	6	14·33	1	2	1	25·	32·25
Dehra Dhoon	...	11	9	45·	1	4	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	36·
Meerut	4	92	34	26 15	1	7	3	27·	...	28	14	33·	27·86
Boolundshuhur	4	30	35	50·72	4	8	2	14·28	2	10	...	.....	38·94
Allyghur	8	48	22	28·20	12	29	1	2·38	4	20	2	7·29	17·12
Moradabad	...	18	8	30·76	...	8	1	11·	...	13	2	13·	22·
Bijnour	1	12	3	18 75	...	3	1	25·	...	...	1	.....	23·80
Bareilly	3	33	26	41·93	...	.....	...	.....	2	7	4	30·76	40·
Budaon	7	38	18	33·96	3	1	1	20·	3	12	13	46·42	33·33
Shahjehanpore	16	48	33	34·02	5	2	..	.....	1	1	9	81·	36·53
Agra...	8	45	29	35 36	2	8	5	33·	...	1	1	50·	35·35
Muttra	7	18	23	47 91	3	6	...	.....	...	3	...	.....	36·33
Furruckabad	5	55	38	38·77	2	11	49	79·03	3	29	7	17·94	47·23
Mynpoory	1	22	22	48·88	4	5	...	.....	2	14	3	15·78	34·24
Etawah	...	27	16	37·20	1	3	...	.....	3	4	1	12·5	30·90
Etah	1	21	16	42·10	1	5	2	25·	...	9	3	25·	36·20
Cawnpore...	6	29	41	55·39	22	39	19	23·75	3	24	14	34·14	37·56
Futtehpore	7	44	29	41·42	11	10	12	36·	...	7	4	36·	36·29
Banda	13	13	5	16·12	4	3	...	.....	...	4	2	33·	15·90
Allahabad	...	29	9	23·68	1	34	14	28·57	...	...	...	.....	26·43
Goruckpore	25	43	17	20·	2	3	..	.....	...	30	9	23·09	20·15
Azimgurh	...	17	6	26·08	...	47	16	25 39	...	39	7	15·21	21·21
Jounpore	17	35	42	44 68	12	63	28	27·18	5	43	10	17·24	31·37
Mirzapore	10	35	7	13·45	10	13	13	36 11	...	24	6	20·	21·86
Benares	6	70	28	26·92	9	42	13	20·31	[illegible]	40	5	10·	21·11
Ghazeepore	6	40	14	23·33	11	1	3	20·	6	48	14	20·58	21·67
Saugor	16	31	22	31·88	5	2	5	41·66	4	2	...	.....	31·03
Dumoh...	5	6	...	.....	2	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
Jubbulpore	12	26	19	33·	9	1	...	.....	...	1	1	50·	28·98
Mundlah	1	25	25	49·01	1	... ..	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	48·07
Seonee	7	6	1	7·14	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	66·66
Hoshungabad	9	21	8	21·05	1	.....	...	.....	3	2	...	.....	18·18
Baitool	1	4	2	28·57	1	.. ...	...	.....	...	...	1	.....	33·33
Nursingpore...	24	13	11	22·91	...	.....	2	.....	1	...	...	.....	25·49
Kumaon	27	30	16	21·91	7	2	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	19·51
Gurhwal	3	8	4	26·	1	2	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	22·22
Bhabur Terai	...	11	2	15·38	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	15·38
Jaloun	2	5	6	46·15	3	14	1	62·25	...	1	...	.....	21·87
Jhansie	...	7	4	36·	3	8	...	.....	...	4	...	.....	15·38
Chundeyree	...	3	9	75·	3	1	1	25·	...	...	...	.....	58·82
Humeerpoor	1	11	5	29·41	1	4	5	55·	...	1	...	.....	31·71
Total	279	1,142	699	32·34	189	437	204	24·49	48	426	134	19·38	29·14
Average	6	27	16	32·5	4	10	4	22·	1	10	3	15·38	28·39

24. The result of the committals, as compared with the same in the previous year, is shown in the following statement in detail, and in abstract, and is satisfactory:—

Result of Committals.

DISTRICTS.	Convicted.		Referred.		Acquitted.		Cancelled.		Died.		Escaped.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Saharunpore ...	17	30	6	6	2	14	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Mozuffernuggur ...	8	19	3	3	7	14	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Dehra Dhoon ...	2	2	1	1	.....	2	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Meerut ...	28	54	12	19	14	36	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Boolundshuhur ...	15	31	2	3	6	25	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Allygurh ...	25	42	7	8	9	18	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Moradabad ...	18	40	9	10	4	10	2	2	...	.....	...	.....
Bijnour ...	15	36	1	1	2	16	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Bareilly ...	24	39	16	23	15	49	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....
Budaon ...	22	53	11	18	11	39	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Shahjehanpore ...	58	98	13	25	3	9	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Agra ...	29	45	8	11	19	68	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....
Muttra ...	23	40	6	11	8	30	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....
Furruckabad ...	31	52	29	51	15	56	1	1	...	2	1	1
Mynpoory ...	7	13	4	7	4	22	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Etawah ...	13	16	16	21	5	5	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Etah ...	27	85	7	8	3	34	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Cawnpore ...	20	35	15	18	25	51	14	17	...	.....	...	.....
Futtehpore ...	12	26	5	6	8	21	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Banda ...	18	30	9	14	5	14	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Allahabad ...	41	72	9	11	19	30	7	9	...	.....	...	.....
Goruckpore ...	18	23	10	11	9	12	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....
Azimgurh ...	34	69	2	7	1	11	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Jounpore ...	20	30	6	6	6	21	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Mirzapore ...	25	77	2	3	3	13	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Benares ...	44	90	9	16	14	50	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Ghazeepore ...	31	50	3	3	8	17	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total ...	625	1,197	221	321	225	687	41	62	...	2	1	1
Saugor ...	41	82	7	16	15	31	5	10	...	4	...	.....
Dumoh ...	12	22	2	2	.....	6	3	9	...	1	...	.....
Jubbulpore ...	29	78	7	12	11	29	5	16	...	.....	...	.....
Mundlah ...	2	3	2	3	3	6	3	6	...	.....	...	.....
Seonee ...	17	28	2	3	4	18	2	3	...	.....	...	.....
Hoshungabad ...	17	23	.....	.....	10	14	2	2	...	2	...	.....
Baitool ..	7	10	.....	.....	11	21	1	5	...	.....	...	.....
Nursingpore ...	9	13	3	7	4	8	2	2	...	1	...	.....
Kumaon ... / Gurhwal ... / Bhabur Terai ...	10	16	5	10	4	8	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Jaloun ...	5	7	1	1	1	4	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Jhansie ...	19	43	3	4	6	9	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Chundeyree ...	16	16	1	2	6	6	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Humeerpore ...	6	10	9	10	5	22	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total ...	190	351	42	70	80	182	23	53	...	8	...	.....
Grand Total ...	815	1,548	263	391	305	869	64	115	...	10	1	1
Average ...	19	39	6	9	7	20	1	2	...	.....	...	.....

ABSTRACT of the foregoing Statement.

Year.	Convicted.	Referred.	Acquitted.	Died, escaped, &c.	Commitment cancelled.	Proportion of acquittals to persons tried.
1859	1,364	723	1,333	151	172	39
1860	1,548	391	869	11	115	31

Statement of Criminal business, and of Suits under Act IV. of 1840 disposed of and pending during the year.

25. The following statements show in detail and in abstract the amount of criminal business, and of suits under Act IV. of 1840 disposed of and pending during the year. The comparatively small number of heinous cases disposed of in the Non-Regulation Districts, as well as the comparative absence of suits under Act IV. of 1840, will not escape notice, and the Judge of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories and of Jhansie have been asked to afford some explanation of the circumstances in their next Annual Report.

DISTRICTS.	Criminal business disposed of.				Cases under Act IV. of 1840.		
	Cases of heinous and petty offences and Appeals, columns 1 to 6.		Miscellaneous Cases, columns 7 to 10.			Pending.	
	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Above three months.	Total pending.
Saharunpore	888	21	5,025	56	57	0	3
Mozuffernuggur	729	2	5,181	65	48	0	1
Dehra Dhoon	393	12	799	0	4	0	0
Meerut	1,775	33	11,985	215	355	0	11
Boolundshuhur	935	47	1,539	71	65	4	4
Allygurh	1,042	26	7,413	370	174	0	2
Moradabad	1,090	28	9,237	210	78	0	2
Bijnour	628	20	2,401	69	56	0	1
Bareilly	1,687	46	4,508	36	155	0	10
Budaon	1,243	4	3,052	43	188	0	2
Shahjehanpore	1,354	41	6,960	41	50	0	3
Agra	2,128	78	4,212	46	80	0	4
Muttra	963	28	2,517	72	149	0	7
Furruckabad	1,458	21	1,250	430	195	0	9
Mynpoory	698	22	7,737	168	164	0	4
Etawah	1,051	18	8,100	150	46	0	3
Etah	972	6	8,677	34	193	3	11
Cawnpore	1,001	13	4,877	222	114	0	2
Futtehpore	829	4	7,291	46	124	0	0
Banda	849	11	8,652	117	76	0	2
Allahabad	1,195	19	1,492	76	94	0	8
Goruckpore	959	16	10,570	0	224	0	34
Azimgurh	953	24	1,246	19	353	0	9
Jounpore	1,018	20	3,225	88	265	0	7
Mirzapore	1,262	43	31,467	0	161	0	25
Benares	1,572	57	7,610	98	190	0	15
Ghazeepore	1,199	15	5,667	73	212	0	29
Total	27,861	640	1,61,685	2,694	3,771	7	204
Saugor	1,190	6	36,559	0	29	0	1
Dumoh	371	12	5,879	37	13	0	0
Jubbulpore	831	7	23,492	22	38	0	1
Mundlah	378	5	1,519	0	10	0	0
Seonee	416	7	13,839	0	3	0	0
Hoshungabad	613	16	14,669	0	39	0	3
Baitool	397	20	2,441	0	7	0	3
Nursingpore	681	21	5,645	40	23	0	2
Kumaon ... ... / Gurhwal ... ... / Bhabur Terai	755	29	1,096	117	0	0	0
Jaloun	529	12	19,065	56	13	0	3
Jhansie	1,201	37	6,039	321	65	0	16
Chundeyree	372	5	3,337	79	1	0	0
Humeerpoor	446	17	3,736	224	29	0	0
Total	8,180	194	1,37,316	896	270	0	29
Grand Total ...	36,041	834	2,99,001	3,590	4,041	7	233
Average	858	20	7,119	85	96	0	5

ABSTRACT.

	Criminal business disposed of as detailed in the foregoing statement.				Cases under Act IV. of 1840.		
	Cases of heinous and petty offence and Appeals, columns 1 to 6.		Miscellaneous Cases, columns 7 to 10.			Pending.	
	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Above three months.	Total pending.
North-Western Provinces, Regulation and Non-Regulation ...	38,051	869	310,187	3,626	4,140	7	233
General average of each District ...	906	23	7,385	86	98	...	5

The very large number of cases under Act IV. of 1840, which have been disposed of during the year, *viz.* 4,041, leads the Lieutenant-Governor to suppose that some, at least, of the Magistrates have not borne in mind that the sole question to be decided in these cases is, whether or not the complainant was forcibly dispossessed within one month from the date of his complaint.

Statement of witnesses examined during the year.

26. The subjoined return shows that 248,597 witnesses were examined during the year, of whom no less than 89 per cent. were dismissed on the first day, and only 1 per cent. were detained beyond four days. These results the Lieutenant-Governor considers to be exceedingly creditable.

Years.	Total number of witnesses examined.	Number of witnesses who gave attendance for				Percentage of witnesses who gave attendance in Court for			
		1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	More than 3 days.	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	More than 3 days.
1860...	2,48,597	221,510	18,042	5,968	3,077	89	7	2	1
1859...	2,33,028	192,635	22,284	10,106	9,003	83	9	4	4

Average duration of Suits during the year.

27. The following table shows for each District in these Provinces the average duration of cases during the year under review, with or without Police agency. It is satisfactory to find that the result, as compared with 1859, is so very favorable. It is singular that the average duration of trials for heinous offences is so much higher in the Saugor and Jhansie Divisions than in those of the North-Western Provinces Proper. The Court have been requested to inform the Judge of Saugor and the Commissioner of Jhansie, who is also Session

Judge of that Division, that the subject has attracted the particular notice of the Government, and that a radical improvement, in this respect, is looked for in the returns for 1860-61.

DISTRICTS.	In which Thannah agency *was* employed.				In which Thannah agency was *not* employed.	
	At Thannah.		In Magistrate's Court.		In Magistrate's Court.	
	Days.	Hours.	Days.	Hours.	Days.	Hours.
Saharumpore	1	14¾	12	11	11	7
Mozuffernuggur	3	7	11	5	7	20
Dehra Dhoon	2	5¼	2	22	3	4
Meerut	1	0	5	3	5	21
Boolundshuhur	1	5½	22	10	20	21
Allygurh	1	11	8	4	10	23
Moradabad	2	19	12	12	12	4
Bijnour	1	8	14	13	9	11
Bareilly	1	0	14	0	10	0
Budaon	2	0	15	0	16	14
Shahjehanpore	1	21½	18	0	13	7
Agra	1	9	15	15	9	20
Muttra	1	0	17	0	12	0
Furruckabad	1	16	17	6	12	10
Mynpoory	1	15	13	17	13	22
Etawah	1	9	20	18	22	4
Etah	1	4¾	11	10	11	0
Cawnpore	1	14	16	8	13	8
Futtehpore	3	15	10	1	7	22
Banda	2	0	13	12	13	23
Allahabad	1	0¾	11	13	10	18
Goruckpore	2	5	12	19	13	4
Azimgurh	1	5½	7	5	7	9
Jounpore	1	9	13	7	10	11
Mirzapore	1	6¼	11	19	7	8
Benares	1	4	10	1	8	2
Ghazeepore	1	5	11	0	11	15
Total	M. 1 | D. 14	18¼	M. 11 | D. 19	15	M. 9 | D. 29	18
Average	1 Day.	15¾	12 Days.	23	11 Days.	2
Saugor	1	5	6	19	7	19
Dumoh	1	8	9	23	9	18
Jubbulpore	1	9	12	19	5	1
Mundlah	1	13	23	0	9	2
Seonee	1	6	18	6	22	10
Hoshungabad	1	7	27	15	22	21
Baitool	1	4	15	20	8	19
Nursingpore	1	3	28	4	10	15
Kumaon	3	4	8	15	11	20
Gurhwal	3	4	12	21	32	20
Bhabur Terai	2	5	10	18	18	4
Jaloun	1	9	18	5	7	18
Jhansie	1	11	25	3	10	1
Chundeyree	1	7	10	9	7	9
Humeerpoor	1	13	25	15	30	5
Total	24	12	M. 8 | D. 14	0	M. 7 | D. 4	14
15 Non-Regulation Districts average ...	1	15	17	11	14	7
Grand Total ...	2 | 9	6	20 | 3	15	16 | 4	8
Average for 42 Districts	1	15	14	9	11	11½

Statement of punishments inflicted by Magistrates during the year.

28. The punishments inflicted by the Magisterial Courts of the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1860, are detailed in the following table, and call for no remark :—

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	3 Years.	From 6 months to above 2 years.	Not exceeding 6 months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from office.	Flogged.	Total.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
MEERUT ..	Dehra Dhoon ..	25	11	129	206	3	16	19	409	
	Saharunpore ..	18	170	128	694	248	15	73	1,346	
	Mozuffernuggur ..	7	84	138	554	123	27	8	941	
	Meerut ..	59	242	316	911	273	78	220	2,099	
	Boolundshuhur ..	80	83	205	604	64	52	77	1,165	
	Allygurh ..	18	131	248	453	77	31	61	1,019	
ROHILCUND .	Bijnour ..	18	84	152	130	174	18	48	624	
	Moradabad ..	39	198	307	319	143	34	99	1,139	
	Budaon ..	5	385	366	480	79	81	37	1,433	
	Shahjehanpore ..	37	209	204	116	270	63	116	1,015	
	Bareilly .	56	291	275	528	37	16	170	1,373	
AGRA ..	Muttra ..	10	180	248	596	76	24	51	1,185	
	Agra ..	50	318	207	459	221	98	406	1,759	
	Furruckabad ..	35	183	198	1,192	263	76	157	2,104	
	Mynpoory ..	3	30	180	412	0	0	0	625	
	Etawah ..	23	78	223	533	82	38	215	1,192	
	Etah ..	39	126	115	322	56	35	106	799	
ALLAHABAD ..	Cawnpore ..	0	73	166	437	44	41	159	920	
	Futtehpore ..	16	26	89	308	238	25	114	816	
	Banda ..	25	89	130	341	79	38	59	761	
	Allahabad ..	33	45	214	739	226	64	398	1,719	
BENARES ..	Goruckpore ..	72	203	229	589	136	39	31	1,299	
	Azimgurh ..	18	123	187	432	114	35	71	980	
	Jounpore ..	33	112	212	582	23	81	59	1,102	
	Mirzapore ..	30	45	225	507	220	74	80	1,181	
	Benares ..	33	99	268	671	119	71	204	1,465	
	Ghazeepore ..	29	208	163	634	163	48	60	1,305	
JUBBULPORE ..	Saugor ..	35	83	312	884	34	41	54	1,443	
	Dumoh ..	0	59	56	229	1	0	0	345	
	Jubbulpore ..	2	111	185	390	34	33	45	800	
	Mundlah ..	3	103	105	175	1	0	16	403	
	Seonee ..	6	53	48	165	23	19	41	355	
	Hoshungabad ..	3	37	131	357	17	12	9	566	
	Baitool ..	4	31	76	311	1	9	5	437	
	Nursingpore ..	5	41	105	248	14	7	30	450	
KUMAON ..	Kumaon ..	8	37	131	228	38	8	10	460	
	Gurhwal ..	2	5	8	47	4	1	0	67	
	Bhabur Terai ..	13	60	23	31	3	19	7	156	
JHANSIE	Jaloun ..	6	33	107	528	40	28	0	753	
	Jhansie ..	12	71	181	964	17	49	45	1,339	
	Humeerpoor .	0	48	93	343	7	3	18	512	
	Chundeyree ..	15	30	80	81	12	24	26	268	
	Total ..	925	4,628	7,163	18,730	3,797	1,471	3,415	40,219	

Working of Act XVI. of 1851.

29. The following returns, exhibiting the working of Act XVI. of 1851, show that both Judges and Magistrates look more to the loss sustained by the prosecutor when inflicting the penalty under the Act, than the ability of the prisoner to pay. Out of Rupees 32,963 imposed by the Magistrates, only Rupees 6,322 have been recovered, while the Judges have been still less successful, having only recovered Rupees 209 out of Rupees 9,761. It has been pointed out that it is obviously useless, on these occasions, to impose a fine which is evidently beyond the ability of the prisoner to defray.

I.—Magistrates' Court.

DIVISION.	Number of persons fined.	Amount of fines levied.	Amount of fines realized.	Proportion of sum realized to sum imposed.
Meerut	240	8,348 9 0	1,102 6 0	13
Rohilcund...	169	2,217 13 4	1,424 4 8	64
Agra	180	4,463 2 9	728 8 11	16
Allahabad...	25	4,746 14 6	570 7 9	12
Benares	224	8,807 2 0	1,115 11 6	12
Saugor	186	4,103 12 9	1,012 15 1	24
Kumaon	...	....	... .	..
Jhansie	70	2,004 8 9	368 3 10	18
Total	1,094	32,963 6 10	6,322 14 9	19

II.—Sessions Judges' Court.

DIVISION.	Number of persons fined.	Amount of fines levied.	Amount of fines realized.	Proportion of sum realized to sum imposed.
Meerut	21	4,522 6 6	4 12 6	..
Rohilcund...	30	3,182 3 5	191 8 3	6
Agra	10	722 0 0	.....	..
Allahabad...	..	... .	.....	.
Benares	1	520 0 0	13 8 6	2
Saugor	6	507 0 0	.....	..
Kumaon	..	.....	.....	..
Jhansie	..	308 5 0	.....	..
Total	68	9,761 14 11	209 13 3	2

Failure of the experimental introduction of the *vivâ voce* examination of witnesses in the Jubbulpore Division.

30. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that the Court have reported the failure of the *vivâ voce* system in Jubbulpore. It is said that greater time is required to dispose of a case *vivâ voce* than under the old system; unless, therefore, the European agency be increased, the Court fear that this objection will prove insuperable to the more general extension of the system.

This question is, however, now before the Legislature in another form, and its action will be awaited.

Comparative Statement of the punishments inflicted by the Sessions Courts in 1859 and 1860.

31. A comparative detail of the punishments inflicted by the Sessions Courts, in the North-Western Provinces, in 1860 and 1859, shows the following results:—

Year.	Security.	Dismissed.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment.																			Transportation.	Death.
					Not exceeding 1 month.	Above and up to 6 months.	Above and up to 1 year.	Above and up to 2 years.	Above and up to 3 years.	Above and up to 4 years.	Above and up to 5 years.	Above and up to 6 years.	Above and up to 7 years.	Above and up to 8 years.	Above and up to 9 years.	Above and up to 10 years.	Above and up to 11 years.	Above and up to 12 years.	Above and up to 13 years.	Above and up to 14 years.	Above and up to 16 years.	Above and up to 21 years.	For life.		
1860	0	0	12	0	0	0	117	133	144	201	214	222	96	206	16	72	36	6	9	32	18	2	24	5	0
1859	1	0	8	2	0	25	71	93	176	77	278	49	131	27	16	39	5	3	4	41	11	3	158	21	0

Abstract Statement of cases referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut

32. The following statement shows that there was a decrease in the number of cases referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut during the year, but an increase in the number of those whose proceedings were called for on appeal, or on review of the monthly statements, or under instructions from Government, as compared with the previous year.

Year.	Cases referred for orders of Nizamut Adawlut.	Cases whose proceedings were called for.	Persons whose cases were disposed of by Nizamut Adawlut.			Causes pending in Nizamut Adawlut at close of year.
			Convicted.	Acquitted.	Otherwise disposed of.	
1860	255	175	340	120	277	20
1859	376	110	505	228	221	28

It will be seen from this statement that there was a smaller proportion of acquittals to persons whose cases were disposed of in 1860 than in 1859, the percentage having been 24 per cent. in 1859 to only 16 in 1860.

Statement of business performed by the respective Sessions Judges.

33. The following table gives a comparative view of the work of the Sessions Judges in the North-Western Provinces, as tested by the revision it underwent by the Court of Nizamut Adawlut:—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15	16.
DISTRICTS.	Number of persons whose cases were referred to the Nizamut Adawlut.	Number of persons convicted by Nizamut Adawlut.			Number of persons acquitted by Nizamut Adawlut.	Number of Appeal cases.				Number of Cases called for on perusal of Monthly Statements, under Section 3, Act XXXI. of 1841.				Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of columns 7 and 11 to total of columns 10 and 14.
		Number of persons on whom sentences passed agreed with Sessions Judges' recommendations.	Number of persons in which it differed.	Total number of persons convicted.		Number in which order was confirmed.	Number reversed.	Number modified or remanded.	Total.	Number confirmed.	Number reversed.	Number modified or remanded.	Total.		
Saharunpore	9	6	3	9	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	66·	100·
Meerut	25	9	16	23	2	15	5	4	24	0	0	0	0	36·	62·
Allygurh	7	3	4	6	1	5	4	2	11	0	0	0	0	42·85	45·
Moradabad	11	6	5	10	1	5	2	0	7	0	0	1	1	54·	62·
Bareilly	28	6	22	21	7	6	0	1	7	1	0	1	2	21·	77·
Shahjehanpore ...	38	12	26	21	17	5	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	31·	83·
Agra	22	8	14	15	7	11	2	3	16	2	0	0	2	36·	72·
Furruckabad	54	27	27	*41	13	7	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	50·	77·
Mynpoory	27	17	10	23	4	13	0	0	13	1	0	6	7	63·	70·
Cawnpore	17	12	5	15	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	70·	100·
Futtehpore	5	1	4	5	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	22·	33·
Banda	14	6	8	9	5	1	2	0	3	0	0	1	1	42·85	25·
Allahabad	12	8	4	8	4	3	1	0	4	1	0	0	1	66·	80·
Goruckpore	6	4	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	66·	100·
Azimgurh	7	0	7	0	7	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	...	25·
Jounpore	11	8	13	10	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	72·	75·
Mirzapore	8	8	0	8	0	5	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	100·	100·
Benares	14	3	11	12	2	6	1	0	7	0	0	1	1	21·	50·
Ghazeepore	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	50·	66·
Kumaon	10	1	9	3	7	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	10·	33·
S. & N. Territories...	44	35	9	42	2	13	1	4	18	1	0	0	1	81 81	73·
Jhansie	17	11	6	14	3	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	64·	100·
Total	388	192	196	303	85	104	22	19	145	14	3	13	30	49·	67·

* Note.—Four prisoners were released by order of Government, on recommendation by Nizamut Adawlut.

It seems that out of the cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut, within the year, 388 in number, 49 per cent., ended in conviction, and out of the cases appealed, 67 per cent. were confirmed, which are more favorable results than those attained in 1859.

Sentences passed by the Nizamut Adawlut during the year under review.

34. It is satisfactory to observe the great decrease in the number of sentences passed by the Nizamut Adawlut in the year under review, as shown in the subjoined statement, *viz.*,

31 per cent., a result, which is, of course, attributable to the number of cases connected with the mutiny, which came before them in 1859.

Penalties.	1860.	1859.
Death	74	129
Transportation	107	198
Imprisonment for life	0	1
Ditto above 12, not exceeding 21 years	37	64
Ditto above 5, and not more than 12 years	414	57
Not exceeding 5 years	78	46
Total	340	495

In many of the above statements defects and short-comings in the returns of individual Officers, and the successful results exhibted by others will doubtless attract attention. These have all been noticed in the review of the criminal administration for the year, which will be sent for the information and orders of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut; and it is, therefore, unnecessary to particularize them in this place.

The returns from Saugor and Ajmeer call for no remark.

Natives of rank and respectability and their retainers authorised to carry arms.

35. Several natives of rank, with their retainers, and natives of tried loyalty and respectability, in all the Districts of these Provinces, have been authorised to possess arms in conformity with the provisions of Section 27 of Act XXXI. of 1860.

Officers in the Customs Department invested with magisterial powers

36. During the year some picked Officers in the Customs Department have been invested with magisterial powers, more or less extended, within their respective jurisdictions; and the Lieutenant-Governor confidently expects that the Magistrates will derive great assistance from their disinterested services.

Robbery by the administration of poisonous drugs.

37. An examination of the Police Reports, which were submitted by the several Commissioners of Divisions, during the past year, revealed the fact that the crime of robbery by the administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs was largely on the increase in these Provinces, and especially on the Grand Trunk Road, and the earnest attention of the Superintendent General for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity was directed to the subject.

More recently the Chief Commissioner of Oudh brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor that the evil had shown itself to an alarming extent in the Districts of that Province, which lie on the left bank of the Ganges, opposite to Cawnpore; and requested the co-operation of this Government in the suppression of the crime.

As special measures were required for the prevention and extirpation of this most dangerous crime, the Lieutenant-Governor determined to entrust Captain Chamberlain, the Assistant to the General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the investigation of all cases of this description which might occur within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Magistrates and all other criminal authorities were accordingly required to report all such cases at once to Captain Chamberlain, as also all cases in which there might be reasonable grounds for presumption that the crime had occurred, although its commission might not be susceptible of absolute proof.

Persons apprehended as having been concerned in the crime of robbery or attempt at robbery, by the administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs, were ordered to be forwarded by the local Officer, with the least practicable delay, to Captain Chamberlain, at Lucknow.

Officers were requested to bear in mind that, in reporting such cases to Captain Chamberlain, they were not to confine themselves to a mere meagre statement that such a case had occurred. On the contrary, it was impressed upon them that, to enable Captain Chamberlain to trace the operations and the action of these gangs throughout the vast tract of country, over which his investigations would extend, it would be almost impossible for them to enter into too much detail in reporting cases to him. They were told that every circumstance connected with the crime, and all the steps taken to arrest the criminal, and the success which attended them, and the causes of that success and non-success, should all be carefully noted, and stated fully in their report to Captain Chamberlain; and they were earnestly requested to communicate freely and unreservedly with that Officer on all points connected with the duties which are entrusted to him, and to afford him all the aid in their power.

Trial and dismissal of all the Omlah at Futtehpore, who were present at that Station at the time of the murder of the late Mr. Tucker, in 1857.

38. One remarkable trial has taken place during the year, which is not undeserving of mention in these pages, *viz.*, the trial of the sudder omlah at Futtehpore, for having been concerned in the plunder of the treasury, and in the murder of Mr. Tucker at that Station, in 1857.

The matter was first reported at great length by Captain Gowan, the Special Commissioner at Futtehpore, for the trial of sepoys, who had taken part in the murder of their Officers during the mutiny. He made out so strong a case against these men, that Mr. A. H. Cocks, an Officer of ability and experience, was deputed officially to Futtehpore to try such of them as had been specially marked out by Captain Gowan.

The result was, that, though there was no judicial proof of criminality, such as would justify the infliction of any legal penalty, yet the conviction, morally, was irresistible, that the omlah attached to the Judge's Court, and the Magistrate's and Collector's

Office, did take part in the plunder of the treasury at Futtehpore, in July 1857, and were enriched by a share of the treasure ; that all of them, if they did not join the mob by whom Mr. Tucker was surrounded and ultimately murdered, entirely deserted him in his great need, and made no effort whatever, either by the exercise of their influence, or by armed force, to assist or to rescue him ; that in short they basely left him to be murdered by blood-thirsty rebels.

That the truth of these occurences was obscured ; that hardly a conviction had been obtained against any of those concerned in these foul outrages, was due, not to any want of knowledge, but to the combination and the machinations of those who were employed about the public offices at the time, and who, many of them, were even then in the service of the Government.

These were the conclusions at which Captain Gowan, who had worn out more than a year in his enquiries, had arrived. These were the convictions which had been morally forced on the mind of Mr. Cocks, and, while he acquitted those brought to trial before him, he still stated that, " from what had transpired during the trial" * * " and from local enquires," he felt " *certain* that the omlah, both Judge's and Collec- " tor's, joined in plundering the treasury, failed to give any assistance to the late Mr. " Tucker in his dire necessity ; and during the late investigations by Captain Gowan, " again grossly neglected their duty in refusing to co-operate with him in his " endeavors to bring the murderers to justice."

The Lieutenant-Governor having no doubt in his own mind that these conclusions were thoroughly correct, could not think that there was any obligation upon the Government to retain in its service men of whose participation in the plunder of its treasure, and of whose acquiescence, at least, in the murder of one of its high Officers, there was the strongest moral belief. Mr. Cocks thought " that it would " have been both just and expedient, if, on our re-taking Futtehpore, the authorities " had refused to re-appoint a single official who had been at the place during the out- " break ;" but he seemed to doubt whether there had not been a condonation by reason of their employment during the three years which had since elapsed. In this latter part of his view the Lieutenant-Governor could not concur. The men were no sooner denounced by Captain Gowan than their prosecution was directed. They had been prosecuted and tried, and it was true, judicially acquitted, but those proceedings had only recently been closed, and his reports had been in the hands of the Government for barely one month, not longer than necessary for due consideration of this important case in all its bearings and ramifications.

The Lieutenant-Governor resolved, therefore, to vindicate the dignity and authority of the Government, by requiring that all the omlah, whether attached to the Civil Courts or to the Magistrate's or Collector's office at Futtehpore, at the time of Mr. Tucker's murder, and the plunder of the treasury, should be dismissed and proscribed from further service under the Government in any capacity. This was no more

than was done at Cawnpore, and it was the only adequate measure that could then be taken in this case.

Association of Natives of rank and respectibility in the administration of the Government.

39. The following paras. regarding the association of natives of rank and respectability in the administration of the Government, by investing them with magisterial powers within their respective Districts, were issued in the form of a Circular to the Commissioners of Divisions in January last.

As replies have not been received from all the Officers addressed, the Lieutenant-Governor, to his great regret, has been unable, up to the date of writing this report, to set the measure on foot.

It was pointed out to the Officers concerned, that in Oudh the system had been in operation for more than a year, in the Punjab for many months. In both Provinces it had been attended with marked success. The Chiefs, it had been found, have highly appreciated the honor of being associated with the European Officers of the Government, even though in a very limited degree, in the administration of criminal justice, and in the disposal of revenue business. They have, generally speaking, discharged the new functions justly, diligently, and intelligently. There has been no arrogation or abuse of authority. The weight of their personal character and the exercise of their local influence have been found useful. In short, the system has ceased to be experimental; its success in the Provinces of the Punjab and Oudh has been satisfactorily established.

There was no reason why the same system should not be introduced in the North-Western Provinces. There were, indeed, many considerations which recommended it to favor.

During the period which has passed since the "Ceded and Conquered Provinces" came into our possession, no power has been conceded to the Native Aristocracy, or, in other words, to the Chiefs and representatives of the people. The tendency of our institutions and our systems, it can hardly be denied, has been to obliterate all distinctions, and to reduce all to one common level. The time was now come when, following the guidance of Her Majesty's representative in this country, and the example of younger administrations, this Government might initiate a more generous policy, and give an opening to the heads of native society for the useful occupation of their intellectual energies, and for the beneficial exercise of the large influence, both local and personal, which they possess, in the service of the State.

It was stated that the admission of such powers to a share in the administration would be regarded by themselves as a great honor, and be accepted by the people, generally, with much satisfaction. It might be expected to elevate all those who shall be selected in their own estimation. It would call their intellect and their

influence into active operation on the side of the Government and its institutions. It would be the means of bringing the representatives of the native communities into a more intimate intercourse and closer union with the European Officers of the Government, of strengthening the fidelity and the good will of the well-disposed, and of offering an object of laudable ambition to all.

Moreover, it was to be anticipated that the aid thus to be made available would not be unacceptable to the District Officers. Laws recently enacted, and now in operation, other laws which are impending; the execution of reforms in the Police and other Departments, which are contemplated, and the financial measures of the Government of India, would all, each in its own manner and degree, greatly aggravate the pressure of public business on the District Officer; and it was to be assumed that he would gladly accept the relief which would be afforded by the intelligent co-operation of the chief and most influential native gentlemen of his District.

It was observed that some District Officers might be found to say that they would prefer the assistance of stipendiary Deputy Magistrates in the person of their tehseeldars, and the objection was anticipated by remarking that they might have the advantage of *both* aids, all that was required being a little discrimination in the definition and limitation of jurisdictions. But the tehseeldar is a very hard-worked functionary; and it would surely be a solid advantage that, where it was possible, he should be relieved from the duties of Deputy Magistrate by a native gentleman of larger personal weight with the people, and of no less intelligence, though less practical training and experience perhaps than himself. Besides, those who would so argue, lost sight of the Political advantages which could not but be anticipated from the association with ourselves, in the duties of Government, of those whose influence and example, whether for good or for evil, were very powerful, and whose interests it should be a chief object with us to make identical with our own.

The Commissioners were informed that, holding these views, and having regard to the success which had been achieved in the Punjab, and in Oude, the Lieutenant-Governor had resolved to introduce the same system in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces; and they were accordingly requested, after consultation with their District Officers, to state whether there were any chiefs or land-holders who might be safely and properly entrusted with magisterial or revenue powers, or both, to be exercised in subordination to the chief district authority, and in harmony with the system of administration under the British Government.

In submitting nominal lists of such chiefs or native gentlemen as might be thought qualified by their general character, and their intelligence, for the duties above indicated, they were called on to state what powers should be entrusted to each, and define the circle of jurisdiction which they would assign to each.

It was observed that in respect of both these points a little deviation from the rules which seemed to have guided the authorities in the Punjab and Oudh would be

needed. In the Punjab some of the Sirdars had been invested with authority to try civil suits. In these Provinces, or at least in those parts of these Provinces which are subject to the Regulations, no such power could be given; the existing Courts had been constituted by Legislative enactment, and no Court not so constituted could have legal cognizance of any civil suit. Again, in the Punjab and Oudh the jurisdiction of each chief or native gentleman invested with magisterial or revenue powers, had been, for the most part, made to correspond with the limits of his own jageer, or his own estate. In the North-Western Provinces there are few estates of equal dimensions with those which are found in Oudh, and in parts of the Punjab; and none, probably, so compact in form as to admit of the limitation under notice being adopted.

It was pointed out to the Commissioners that, from the whole tenor of the above remarks, it would be seen that the chief aim was to raise the chiefs and the principal gentlemen in their own estimation, as well as in the eyes of the native community; to form a bond of union between them and the Executive Officers of the Government; and at the same time to secure the exercise of their influence on the side of the government, by admitting them to an active and responsible participation in the work of administration. The Government was not disposed to undervalue the solid advantage to be derived from the cordial co-operation of intelligent native gentlemen, but the chief point was, that all should regard their selection as a mark of honorable distinction, and of the confidence which the Government was disposed to place in their good sense, their integrity, their regard for the welfare of their own country, and in their loyal devotion to the State. It was with this feeling, and on this understanding, that the Officers were to proceed to the selection which they were called upon to make.

It was remarked that this measure might not fall in with the opinions of all the District Officers in the North-Western Provinces; but it was one which would be productive of much good if fairly tried and encouraged; and it was therefore resolved to give effect to it in reliance on the public spirit, the good feeling, and the hearty co-operation of those to whom its immediate execution must be entrusted. At the first, especially, kindly encouragement and assistance on the part of the District Officer would be needed; at all times, patience and forbearance and friendly consideration must be practised. But the Government was persuaded that the little care and trouble, which the introduction of this measure might involve, would be fully recompensed by the popularity which the administration will acquire, and by the effective aid which the District Officers would, ultimately, receive from the native gentlemen to be associated with them.

SECTION III.—POLICE.

Result of the Police Administration during the past year.

40. THE Police reports submitted by the Commissioners for their respective Divisions present no feature of importance. Crimes of violence, and especially of predatory crime, have decreased during the year. Indeed, Major Hervey, the Superintendent of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, states that the crime of dacoity has never been reduced to so low an ebb as at present: the number of cases which occurred during the year being less by 19 than the number reported in 1859. This is the natural result of the complete restoration of order, and a no less natural one is the large increase which has taken place in petty crime, and especially in burglary and theft. The returns show painfully the utter inefficiency of the Police, whether in the prevention or in the detection of crime. A mere fraction of the amount of property said to have been stolen has been recovered, and the small number of offenders brought to justice shows that their apprehension has been more the result of accident than due to any organized or efficient system for the detection of crime. Much may be expected from the working of the new Police, the organization of which will be fully described below. But it is certain that no system of Police can ever be really efficient in this country, unless the co-operation of the community, among whom they work, can be secured.

Necessity for an enactment to enforce the responsibility of land-holders in the prevention and detection of crime.

41. So long ago as 1859, Mr. Williams, the Commissioner of the Meerut division, proposed legislation, with the view of amending the existing laws as to the responsibility of land-owners and others for crimes committed within or near their respective villages. The imperfections in the present law, which he proposed to amend, are as follows :—

(1.) The circle of responsibility is too confined: the inhabitants in general are not responsible, and the responsibility is confined to the limits of the one estate or village within which the crime is committed.

(2.) The *onus probandi* rests on the wrong shoulders: the Magistrate has to prove actual connivance; it is contended that connivance should be assumed in the absence of proof to the contrary.

(3.) The Magistrate's hands are tied by the existing machinery of appeal, and by the provisions of Regulation XIV. of 1807, Section 19, which appoint the Civil Courts as the tribunal where claims to compensation advanced by the sufferers from the effect of crimes must be adjudged.

42. Mr. Williams' proposals, *which were however confined to cases of theft and robbery*, provided for the remedy of these imperfections in the following manner :—

(1.) On the occurrence of a theft or robbery, the Magistrate to define a circle round the spot where the crime was committed, *all the inhabitants within which to be responsible*; the land-holders to the extent of

a fine of 50 Rupees each, to be credited to Government; and the inhabitants generally to the amount of the property plundered, to be levied by assessment, and repaid to the sufferer.

(2.) The penalty to be inflicted in every case where the stolen property is not recovered, and the offender detected. There would be nothing therefore to be proved, but the facts of the occurrence of the crime.

(3.) No appeal to lie from the decision of the Magistrate, whose proceedings would be revised only by the Commissioner; the sufferer to be compensated from the assessment levied under the order of the Magistrate.

43. The objections started to the scheme were many and weighty; indeed, though many of the Officers consulted hailed the proposed legislation as a measure, the necessity of which was apparent, one only of the Commissioners accepted Mr. Williams' proposals. Some Officers, well qualified to give an opinion, were violently opposed to any legislation in this direction. The objections generally were as follows:—

(1.) The prevention of crime is the duty of Government, who for this end collect taxes.

(2.) The innocent will be punished with, or rather instead of, the guilty.

(3.) The occurrence of crime will be concealed.

(4.) Encouragement will be given to the advancement of false charges.

44. The validity of these general objections must be acknowledged. That legislation of this kind is, to a certain extent, barbarous; that, in adopting it, we confess the inefficiency of our Police, must be, to some extent, admitted. But the country into which it is proposed to introduce the legislation is not altogether civilized, and the tools with which we have to work are confessedly weak.

It is clear that some law for enforcing the responsibility of land-holders is required: and that whatever changes are effected in the organization of the Police, they will be comparatively useless, so long as the Government is unassisted by the representatives of the people. These are the land-holders, and that they *can* aid the Police is not to be denied; that, under the present law, they do not, and cannot be compelled to do so, must also be acknowledged. It is true that Government is bound, to the extent of its power, to protect those who contribute to its revenues; but it is no less true that the owners of land are bound to assist the efforts of Government, as a service incidental to their tenure. This principle has always been acknowledged in our own and in native legislation; and, although the land-owners have not the same power of oppression, or of punishing crime themselves, under our rule, as they may have had under Native Government, still they are quite as influential to prevent the commission, and to report the occurrence of crime, and as powerful to detect the criminal and secure his apprehension.

Assuming, then, the fact, that legislation in this direction is required, the question arises, whether Mr. Williams' proposals are what is wanted. This must be answered

in the negative. Besides the general objections above alluded to, special ones are urged with great force by almost all the Officers who were consulted on the question.

Thefts and robberies are committed frequently, if not most frequently, by strangers to the locality; by professional thieves and robbers.

The universality of Mr. Williams' scheme is most objectionable: "on the occurrence of *any* theft or robbery, the Magistrate *will* define the circle, &c.: *all* the landholders, &c., *will* be fined: in the event of the property not being recovered, the value "will be made good, &c."

45. Our revenue administration has created a vast number of non-resident proprietors, who cannot fairly be held responsible for crimes committed within villages where they do not reside, and by villagers over whom they have no control. It is not the residents of the village where the crime is committed against whom the law should be directed so much, as those who harbour offenders, or profit by their gains. It is not only against the crimes of theft and robbery that we should legislate; the responsibility should rest not only, in some cases, but in all, with the village where the crime is committed; the adoption of this mode of procedure must not be obligatory.

The right expedient appeared to be the re-enactment of Act X. of 1858, with certain modifications. Acting on this view, the Lieutenant-Governor suggested that a Bill, in the following terms, be submitted for the consideration of the Legislative Council:—

(1.) "If it shall be proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate, that any one or "more of the inhabitants of any village within his jurisdiction has "been guily of rebellion, murder, dacoity, plunder, rape, affray, "wounding, burglary, robbery, theft, arson, or attempt to commit any "of these offences, although the individual offender or offenders cannot "be identified; and if it shall not be proved that the inhabitants of "such village used all the means in their power, *both to prevent the "commission of the offence and also to detect, and to procure the apprehension of the offenders*, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to "impose a fine upon the inhabitants of such village, the amount to be "fixed with reference to the means of the inhabitants, and the nature "of the offence. If the owner or owners of the village, being fixed "residents thereof, shall not prove that he or they used all the means "in his or their power to prevent the commission of the offence, and "to detect and to procure the apprehension of the offenders, the Magistrate may impose a fine upon him or them, either in lieu of, or "in addition to, the imposition of the fine upon the inhabitants."

(2.) "It shall also be lawful for the Magistrate to impose a fine upon the owner or owners, being fixed residents, or upon the inhabitants of any "village within his jurisdiction, if it shall be proved to his satisfac-

"tion that any person who has committed any of the offences speci-
"fied above has been harboured or concealed within such village; or
"if any property obtained by dacoity, theft, robbery, or plunder
"has been brought within such village, unless it shall be proved
"that such offenders have been concealed, or such property has
"been brought, within the village, without the knowledge or con-
"nivance of the said owner or owners or inhabitants.

(3.) "It shall be lawful for the Magistrate to direct the payment of the whole
"or of any portion of a fine so levied to any person or persons who
"may have suffered by the commission of the crime, in consequence
"of which the fine was imposed.

4. "The Magistrate may exempt from liability to pay any portion of the fine
"so imposed upon any person, whom, for good and sufficient reason,
"to be by him recorded, he may consider to be so entitled."

46. Further, in order to prevent the concealment of the occurrence of crime, the Lieutenant-Governor recommended that the provisions of Regulation III. of 1812, Section 4, Clause 2, of Regulation VIII. of 1814, Section 2, of Regulation XX. of 1817, Section 14, Clause 1, for the punishment of land-holders and others, who neglect to give punctual information of the commission of murder, arson, theft, robbery, or the occurrence of unatural or suspicious death within their estates, be re-enacted in the Bill, and extended to cases of similar neglect, with respect to the crimes enumerated in Section 1 of the proposed Bill. These and all other parts of Regulations which bear upon the subject, and which would be rendered nugatory, or be superseded, in the event of this measure becoming law, might, with propriety, be declared to be repealed.

The provisions of Act X. of 1858, as to the assessment and levy of the fine, and as to the finality of the Magistrate's proceedings, subject to the control of the commissioner, to be adopted with any necessary modifications.

47. The Lieutenant-Governor expressed his conviction to the Legislative Member for these Provinces, that such a law as that sketched in the preceding paragraphs, the application of which, to any particular case, would rest with the discretion of the Magistrate, would conduce most effectually to the strengthening of the hand of the Executive, and would not, if judiciously administered, subject, as proposed, to the direct control of the Commissioner and the supervision of the Government, be productive of injustice or hardship. It is to be hoped that shortly some action may be taken on this recommendation, as the Court of Nizamut Adawlut have since earnestly advocated the introducion of some such law, and the Inspector General of Police is of opinion that, without it, all his efforts for the prevention and detection of crime must he comparatively nugatory.

Measures which were adopted for the reorganization of the Civil and Military Police.

48. The following is a sketch of the measures which have been adopted for the re-organization of the Civil and Military Police in these Provinces, on an amalgamated and reduced footing.

49. A local commission was assembled at Nainee Tal during the year to consider and report on the best way of introducing the changes contemplated by the Government of India; but, prior to the receipt of their report, the Lieutenant-Governor, on his own motion, effected considerable reductions in the strength of the Military Police.

50. On the 1st May 1860, the cost of that body in the Regulation Provinces was Rupees 30,79,886, and in the Jubbulpore and Jhansie Divisions Rupees 12,21,542.—Total, Rupees 43,03,428. On the 1st November last, the Military Police in the Regulation Provinces stood at Rupees 25,11,010, whereby a saving of Rupees 5,68,876 was effected; and in the course of the following month a reduction of Rupees 4,68,122 was made in the Jubbulpore and Jhansie Battalions, so that the total saving effected by the Lieutenant-Governor was no less than Rupees 10,36,998. It has been thought proper to note this prominently in this place, as it has been stated in some quarters that there has been a reluctance on the part of this Government to carry out the reduction in this branch of the administration, which were so urgently and so justly called for by the Government of India.

51. The following statement will show at a glance the cost of the Police in these Provinces on the 1st of May 1860, and on the 1st of May 1861 respectively:—

Cost of Police on the 1st of May 1860.

Military Police ..	Rs.	43,01,428	
Civil Police in the Regulation Provinces ..	„	16,09,656	including municipal
Ditto ditto in Non-Regulation Provinces ..	„	3,49,500	
Total,	Rs.	62,60,584	
Paid by Act XX. of 1856..	„	3,48,552	
Cost to Government ..	Rs.	59,12,032	

Cost of the Police on the 1st of May 1861.

Regulation Provinces under Act V. of 1861.

Police Force, including municipal ..	Rs.	27,07,288
Inspector General and office ..	„	88,276
Total.	Rs.	27,95,564
Deduct paid by Municipal Fund ..	„	3,48,552
	Rs.	24,47,012

Non-Regulation Provinces.

Military Police ..	Rs.	7,53,420
Civil Police ..	„	3,49,500
Total cost to Government ..	Rs.	35,49,932
Total saving effected ..	„	23,62,100

52. The sum sanctioned under heading of Police in the Budget for Madras, for the year, amounts to 49 lakhs. In the North-Western Provinces the sum sanctioned is a little under 38½ lakhs. The former has a population of 23,116,628 souls; the population of the latter is 31,404,024.

The Police expenditure in Madras falls at the rate	of 3 annas	3½ pie	per head.
In the North Western Provinces ...	at 1 „	8 „	per head.
In the Regulation Provinces, *viz.*, in the new Police Districts. ...	at 1 „	7 „	per head.

That is to say, the Police in these Provinces cost, as near as possible, *one-half* less then the Police in the Madras Presidency, on a comparison drawn from their respective populations, and there is no better ground of calculation than population.

53. It is true that a considerable expenditure is still required to place the Police on an effective footing. The force is scattered in villages, quartered in zeminders' houses, in the verandah's of shops, in serais, &c., for want of Police stations and outposts, which were destroyed in the mutiny, and have not been replaced. The force is also wanting in equipment. It is essential that both accommodation and equipment be provided, but the cost will not be an annual charge, and may be regarded as exceptional.

54. The financial aspect of the new system having been stated above, it remains to describe the scheme itself.

On the 21st November last Mr. Court was appointed Superintendent General of Police* in the North-Western Provinces, and received for his guidance the following instructions :—

* Designation was subsequently changed to "Inspector General of Police"

It was premised that the system of Police which had been recommended by the Local Police Committee assembled at Nainee Tal, and which differed in one or two respects only from that which was advocated by the Calcutta Police Commission, of which Mr. Court was a Member, should be adopted.

55. One point of difference was, that whereas the Calcutta Police Commission recommended that the executive functions of Officers above the grade of Magistrates of Districts should *cease*, and that there should be no Departmental Officer between the District Superintendent of Police and the Superintendent General, the Local Police Commission maintained that the supervision which the Commissioner had hitherto exercised over the criminal administration of the Magistrates should be maintained; and that to each Commissioner's Division a Divisional Superintendent of Police* should be appointed. The breadth of country to be covered, the number of Districts to be visited, the vast amount of details to be controlled and directed, seemed to make it impossible for the Superintendent General of Police to exercise his functions of inspection and control carefully and efficiently, without the aid of intermediate Officers, who should be charged, within circles of reasonable extent, with the duty of directing the operations of the District Superintendents of Police, and seeing to the enforcement of instructions which may be from time to time issued.

* Designation subsequently changed to "Deputy Inspector General."

It was therefore resolved, that to each Commissioner's Division, an Officer, to be called Divisional Superintendent of Police, should be appointed. For the present the circle of his jurisdiction to be conterminous with that of the Commissioner; but hereafter, when the new Police has been organized and instructed in its duties, it might become practicable, without risking efficiency, to enlarge the divisional circles; and this Mr. Court was to bear in mind as a measure of economy which would be enforced hereafter, if possible.

56. On this subject and on the appointment of Police Officers generally, the following proposals were submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.

57. It was pointed out that the appointment of Divisional Superintendents of Police intermediate between the "Inspector General" and the District Superintendent of Police, was not so much an innovation upon the principles of the Calcutta Commission, as it was a new element in the constitution of the new Police, rendered necessary by the great breadth of country and the numerous Districts over which the supervision of the "Inspector General" in the North-Western Provinces must extend, no less than by the numberless details which, especially at the first, would call for the closest attention, and which, it was certain, the "Inspector General" would be unable effectually to direct and control.

58. The following classes of Superintending Officers were therefore proposed:—

1*st.* Superintendent General of Police.
2*nd.* Divisional Superintendent.
3*rd.* District Superintendent.

The salary and the allowances of the first was fixed at Rupees 2,500 per mensem. To the second it was proposed to assign the same salary which the Divisional Commandants of Police then received, *viz.*, Rupees 1,000 a month. Their duties as Divisional Superintendents would be much more responsible than those which Divisional Commandants of Military Police had been hitherto called upon to discharge. They would be also more arduous, more laborious, and more diversified, and the qualifications required for their efficient performance would be generally of a higher order. Each of these Officers in his circle would represent the Superintendent General of Police, and would stand in precisely the same relation to the District Superintendents of Police as that of a Commissioner of division towards his District Officers.

59. It was proposed to establish the following five grades of District Superintendents of Police:—

The	1st	on a salary of	Rupees	800	per month.
„	2nd	„	„	700	„
„	3rd	„	„	600	„
„	4th	„	„	500	„
„	5th	„	„	400	„

And to make an equal number of each grade, that is to say, of the forty Districts which were then implicated, there would be eight of each grade. The total expenditure under this arrangement would be the same as if the salary of all were fixed at Rupees 600; and it was pointed out that the gradation offers one or two material advantages. *First*, it holds out strong inducements to active and emulative exertion in the prospect of steady and certain promotion to all who strive to do their duty; *next*, it will attach to this branch of the service many Officers, who, if there were no such prospects of advancement, would leave it without compunction for any service more highly remunerative. Then, further, the Government gains the obvious advantage of

retaining Officers who will have been trained in Police duties, and whose withdrawal, as they became proficient, would be a misfortune and a hindrance to the efficiency of the Police.

60. It was determined that the grades of District Superintendents of Police should be regulated, not with reference to Districts, but by a consideration of past service and personal merit. A complete discretion would of course rest with the Government, to depute any Officer, of whatever grade, to any District in which it might seem that his services would be most valuable; this was the principle which had been followed in respect of the Deputy Commissioners of the Punjab and Oudh, and its practical working had been completely successful, and was the one that would give the best encouragement to the Officers of the Department, and at the same time leave the largest and the freest action to the Government.

61. *Lastly*, it was proposed to have two Officers, to be called Doing Duty Officers,* attached to each Divisional Superintendent, for the purpose, not only of aiding him in the duties devolving upon him, but also of receiving instruction themselves in the management of Police and the details of Police work; so that as necessity might occasionally arise, an Officer having some knowledge of his duty might be at hand, and that, as vacancies in Districts occurred, they might be fitly filled up. This, though very desirable, was a new element of expense not contemplated by the Calcutta Commission, and was, therefore, specially noticed. This appointment was further recommended by the fact, that the absence of the Divisional Superintendent from his head quarters station would be frequent, and the presence of one "Doing Duty Officer" in charge of his office would be convenient, if it were not indispensable.

* Designation subsequently changed to "Assistant Inspector General."

62. Further, it was proposed, that the Divisional and District Superintendents of Police and the "Doing Duty Officer" should receive travelling allowance at the rate of Rupees 5 a day, and 8 annas a mile travelled, when absent on duty more than 10 miles from the head quarters station of the Division or District. It was essential to the efficiency of the new system that the Superintending Officers should be frequently on the move, and it was inportant that considerations of the expense which must be incurred in travelling, should not be allowed to interfere with this necessary part of their duty. The allowances were, therefore, proposed on a scale which would fully cover all their expenses.

63. The same system of gradation was proposed to be observed throughout the force, both in regard to the lower grade of Officers and in regard to the Constables; and for the above reason, *viz.*, that every man should have before him the prospect of promotion in requital for faithful, efficient, and approved service. It was not anticipated that any objections would be raised to this principle, so long as it did not

Inspector—10 grades.

1*st*	Rupees	200
2*nd*	"	175
3*rd*	"	150
4*th*	"	125
5*th*	"	100
6*th*	"	90
7*th*	"	80
8*th*	"	70
9*th*	"	60
10*th*	"	50

Chief Constables—5 grades.

1st	Rupees	40
2nd	"	35
3rd	"	30
4th	"	25
5th	"	20

Head Constables—3 grades.

1st	Rupees	15
2nd	"	10
3rd	"	8

Mounted Constables—20 Rupees.

Foot Constables—3 grades.

30 per cent. good conduct grade ...	Rupees	7
40 per cent. standard	"	6
30 per cent. primitive	"	5

Recruits.

5 per cent. on force	Rupees	3

give rise to any larger expenditure than that which equal pay to all members of each class would entail.

64. The gradation in the subordinate offices of the new Police are shown in the margin.

65. The next point in which the Local Police Commission differed from the opinion of the Calcutta Commission related to the employment of a Mounted Constabulary. The former, as opposed to the latter, contended, that the men of the Mounted Police, so far from being "more lawless in character, and less amenable to control than the Foot Constabulary," were generally better behaved and more respectable; that as patrol, they were more efficient, and that in a country like the North-Western Provinces, in most parts of which there were tribes engaged in keeping and breeding horses who, in the disturbances of 1857-58, turned out large bodies of Cavalry—a Police Force without mounted Constables would be utterly inefficient. It was therefore determined that a small body of mounted Constables should be attached to almost every District in these Provinces. The strength to vary with the varying character of each District, and with reference especially to the length of great thoroughfares to be protected and to be determined by Mr. Court in communication with the Magistrates and the District Superintendents of Police. The principle laid down by the Calcutta Commission, that the duty of patrolling great thoroughfares should rest primarily with the Constables, was not resisted; but it was thought essential for the purpose of efficient patrol, to aid and support them with mounted Constables in the proportion at least of four (or if the funds would admit, six) mounted Constables to every 12 miles of main road to be protected. The roads to be thoroughly patrolled are the Grand Trunk Road, from Nowbutpore to Delhi; the road from Goorsehaigunge to Furruckabad; the road from Furruckabad to Bewur; the road from Bhogaon *viâ* Mynpoory to Agra; the road from Agra to Allygurh on the north, and to Etawah and Muttra on the east and west; the road from Khoorjah *viâ* Boolundshuhur to Meerut; the road from Hattrass *viâ* Khasgunge to Kuchlaghát; the road from Meerut to Delhie on the one hand, and from Meerut to Gurhmookhtesur on the other; and in Rohilcund, the road from Shahjehanpore *viâ* Bareilly and Moradabad, to Tigree on the Ganges, opposite Gurhmookhtesur.

66. It was further decided that at the Sudder Station of each District there should be a small number of mounted Constables prepared at a moment's notice, to accompany the Magistrate or District Superintendent, whenever the presence of either for any reason might be urgently called for. Bearing the foregoing consideration in mind, Mr. Court was requested to arrange for the inclusion in the Police Force assigned to each District of as many mounted Constables as might suffice for the requirements of that particular District, taking care that there should be no more of

this expensive element in the force than might be thought by himself, and the local Officers with whom he might confer, to be indispensable.

67. Another point in which the Local Police Commission differed from the propositions of the Calcutta Commission, had reference to the necessity or otherwise of locating Police posts on waste and uninhabited or on forest tracts. It appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor, that where neither population existed nor property was to be found, there could be no need of Police posts. Where there were no people, there could be no violence; and where there was no property, there could be no theft. In waste tracts and in forests large numbers of cattle at certain seasons of the year were collected; and for the protection of the property, as well as of frequented roads passing through such tracts, the presence of Police would be necessary. For example, the roads from Bareilly and Moradabad to the foot of the Kumaon Hills were, at all seasons of the year, more or less largely frequented. These roads pass for a considerable length through the thinly inhabited Terai, and the dense forests at the foot of the range, which are altogether devoid of population. These could not be left without protection. Again the road from Dehra to Hurdwar through the forest was another of such roads. As regards grazing grounds and forests, it was considered that the most economical and effective measure would be to establish posts in such places as that the Police should be able to watch the outlets of the forests.

68. The above were the only essential points in which the principles advocated by the Local Police Commission differed from those embodied in the "propositions" of the Calcutta Commission.

69. The following remarks were added for Mr. Court's guidance in the execution of the first measures which were called for:—

In the Divisions of Meerut, Agra, and Allahabad, from and after the 1st January 1861, the Military Police, the Thannah Police, the Municipal and Ferry Police, the Cantonment Police, the tehseelee guard, and the Magistrate's chupprassees, orderlies excepted, were to be absorbed, so far as there was room for their admission, into the general Police Force of the North-Western Provinces. From these several bodies a selection was to be made of the men best fitted physically, mentally, and morally, for enlistment in the new Police Force. Those who might be unwilling to enter the new service and to submit to its conditions to be discharged at once, without any gratuity. Those who were physically unfit, and those whose admission the prescribed limitation as to numbers would make impossible, to be discharged with a gratuity according to the scale laid down in the resolution from the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated the 31st July 1860, as shown in the margin, subject to the modification, that any man who had served in either branch of the Police for a period in excess of one year, and less than five years, and should be discharged against his will, should receive, if a foot

* Three months' pay for an Officer who has served more than five and less than ten years.

Four months' pay for an Officer who has served more than ten and less than fifteen years.

Five months' pay for one who has served more than fifteen and less than twenty years.

Six months' pay for one who has served more than twenty years.

policeman, a gratuity of one month's pay, and if a mounted policeman, a gratuity of two months' pay.

70. One measure to be immediately insisted upon in all the Districts of the North-Western Provinces, as calculated to bring about immediate reductions of expenditure, was this, that whatever vacancies might occur in the present Police Force should be filled up by selections from those who were now employed in any branch of the Police, Civil, Military, Municipal, or other, and that no new man not now in employ should be introduced.

71. The first point which called for Mr. Court's attention was to determine the strength of the new Police Force in each District, together with the proportion of Officers of each class and the number of each class of Officers to be attached to each District. The strength of the Police to be fixed according to the ordinary requirements of each District. But, in concert with the heads of offices at each Sudder Station, the number and the strength of fixed guards to be provided from the Police to be determined, the condition being that the offices appertaining to the Military Department, to the Superintendent of Public Works, of Education, of Revenue, of Survey, and of Civil Judicial Administration; in fact, all offices other than Criminal. Judicial offices, and all private companies and persons calling for special Police protection, should pay in cash, not by transfer in account, for the cost of the guard which they respectively received. Such cost would not be a proper Police charge, and would, therefore, according to the accepted principle of the Calcutta Commission, be debitable to the Department which used the Police; and he was told that it was necessary at an early stage of the operations entrusted to him to settle what would probably be the demand on the Police of each District for the fixed guard under notice: for, though the disbursement would not be a Police disbursement, it would be advisable to provide at once, in the strength of the new Police, for the requirements of such guards.

72. As connected with the strength of the new Police in each District, it was pointed out that the Police Commission had allowed a certain percentage for sick men and absentees. The Lieutenant-Governor was, however, of opinion, that the preferable plan would be to attach to the reserve of every District Police supernumeraries in the proportion of 5 per cent. to the whole strength, who should be subjected to drill, and instructed as men regularly enlisted would be. The supernumeraries would thus be in readiness to take the place of enlisted Constables, who might be withdrawn from the reserve on any emergency or unexpected requisition. While under instruction they would receive a subsistence allowance of Rupees 3 per mensem, and when employed in the manner above indicated, the full pay of the lowest grade of a Constable, *viz.*, Rupees 5 per mensem; they would also have preferential claims to vacancies in the District Police, when they might occur.

73. A material augmentation of the Police strength was gained without any additional charge to the Government, by a declaration on the part of the Government, that all customs' chupprassees and canal peons and chowkeedars should be ex-officio Police

Constables within their respective beats, from which it was not intended that they should be withdrawn. These men occupy bridges and posts generally distant from proper Police stations; and vested with the functions of Police Constables, in addition to their proper duties, might often be the means of preventing and detecting crime, and of arresting offenders, none of which they were at present legally competent, or naturally disposed, to attempt.

74. It was not considered requisite to provide uniform to all members of the Police body below the rank of inspector, at the cost of the State, as contemplated by the Calcutta Commission. The service offered in itself advantages quite sufficient to attract men of the required classes in the system of gradual and certain promotion in requital of good behaviour and good conduct, and in the prospect of pension, which the institution of the Superannuation Pension Fund would hold out to all who were not now entitled to that boon, under the general Pension Rules of the Government.

75. In the allocation of the Police, Mr. Court was advised to be guided very much by the opinion of the Magistrates; the majority of these had been in the charge of their respective Districts for periods quite sufficient to make their local knowledge valuable; and they might be expected to be better acquainted with local requirements, and better able to give a sound opinion as to the disposition of the Police Force than any other Officer. It was also pointed out that many of the District Commandants of Military Police, who would, when qualified, be appointed District Superintendents of Police, had been serving in the Districts to which they were attached for a considerable time, and would be competent to assist him in the process of allocation.

76. There was only one point in connection with this allocation that was prominently noticed. The Calcutta Police Commission contended, that ordinarily a Police post should have one Officer and twelve Constables, on the principle of massing the men "in sufficiently large parties to admit of well-paid and efficient control; and "they also maintained that every village, halting place, highway, and thoroughfare "should be visited and inspected by the Constabulary, and the Village Police com-"municated with, if possible, once in the twenty-four hours." The Local Police Commission brought to notice, that the one proposal was hardly compatible with the other. With posts 12 miles apart, this daily visitation, in addition to the ordinary duties of executing processes, watching the country, patrolling the roads, and so forth, would be more than a Chief Constable, with a party of twelve men, would be able to accomplish. Leaving the details to Mr. Court's judgment, the Lieutenant-Governor suggested that no Police post should consist, except for very special reasons, of less than one petty Officer and six Constables, and that, generally, Police posts should not be more than six miles apart.

77. It was pointed out that, in the allocation of the Police, it was an object to maintain the present sites of thannahs and out-posts, so far as that might be consistent with the usefulness of the new Police, and for this reason, that it was desirable, on grounds of economy, to avoid expenditure in the construction of station-houses and out-posts as much as possible.

78. He was told that, in connection with the progress of the measures above indicated, it would be practicable to enforce certain reductions of expenditure, both in the Revenue and in the Judicial Departments. As the new Police would undertake, as one of its proper duties, the protection of tehseelee treasuries, the number of tehseelee chupprassees would admit of reduction whenever the new Police might be so far organized as to be able to give guards to those treasuries. In like manner the new Police would be charged with the duty which had hitherto devolved on the nazir's establishment of the Magistrate's Court, of serving subpœnas and summons, and issuing other process, and of producing parties and witnesses in Court. Thus the nazir's establishment would admit of reduction. Further, the system at present existing of lengthy thannah reports, monthly thannah statements and records of Police investigation, would cease, and thus it would be practicable to lower the strength of the omlah attached to the Magistrate's Court, who would be relieved just to the extent of the duties which would devolve upon the District Superintendent of Police and his subordinates. Such reduction, as these, though a consequence of the new system of Police, would not appertain to the Police Department: but closely connected as this would be with the object of Mr. Court's proceedings, he was instructed to confer with the local Officers regarding them, and to place before the Government any proposals which he might think proper to offer. So moved, the Government would pursue the proposal in the proper Department, whether judicial or revenue, in communication with the heads of each Department.

The results.

79. The Inspector General has fully carried out the above instructions in the Meerut, Agra, Rohilcund, Allahabad, and Benares Divisions, and in the District of Goruckpore. (The Divisions of Jhansie and Jubbulpore being reserved for the ensuing cold weather.) With what result will be seem from the following memorandum which has been furnished by Mr. Court.

That Officer has had returns before him which he has carefully examined, and he is able to record accurately the results.

First, in prevention of Crime.

80. In the Divisions of Meerut and Agra the Magistrates and District Superintendents apprehended a very serious increase of crime, in consequence of the great distress prevailing, and the greatly increased temptation to rob the stores of grain which were being imported to the famine Districts. Mr. Court has been informed, that during the famine of 1837-38, crime, outrageous in its character, increased 200 per cent., notwithstanding a large increase to the Police Force, and the employment of the Native Army for the suppression of crime and maintenance of order.

81. There was greater apprehension of these outrages recurring during this year, *first*, because the former Police bodies were being, or had been but just before, broken up, and re-placed by the new Constabulary, the members of which were either ignorant of their work, or disheartened from fear of being drilled and brought under

discipline; *secondly*, on account of the great number of men who had been reduced and were supposed by many to be travelling through the country with no very good feeling towards the Government, and ready for mischief. Mr. Court therefore applied for, and obtained sanction to employ, additional special Police, should necessity show itself.

82. Not a single extra man had been employed, and the increase of crime had been but small. In Muttra, where the Police were not formed until the middle of March, and where the distress has been perhaps most severe, it amounted to 20 per cent. In the Districts of Meerut, and in the other Districts of Agra, Futtehgurh alone excepted, it has ranged from par to 10 per cent. increase. In Futtehgurh, to which the famine did not extend, and in the Districts of Allahabad, from which Mr. Court had returns, there has been a decrease of crime, which, considering that it has been obtained within the first three months after the re-organization, he considerd remarkable.

83. The following figures are taken from quarterly statements received from the Commissioner of Allhabad, and which are the only figured statements before Mr. Court:—

DISTRICTS.	Year.	Under 1st Class.	Under 2nd Class.	Under 3rd Class.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
Allahabad ... 1st Quarter ...	1860	4	16	124	5,261 0 0	1,084 0 0
	1861	5	7	102	3,855 0 0	1,277 0 0
Result for or against New Police	.....	+1	—9	—22	—1,406 0 0	+193 0 0
Banda ... ... 1st Quarter ...	1860	2	3	132	3,360 0 0	758 0 0
	1861	0	6	108	2,140 0 0	770 0 0
		—2	+3	—24	—1,220 0 0	+12 0 0

Cases under class 4 have not been entered, because they are all offences which do not affect *Police*, *e. g.*, forgery, perjury, adultery, assault, trespass, &c.

Crimes in the 3rd class form the best ground on which to base a judgment. The crimes under this class are dacoities, highway robberies, burglaries, thefts, and cattle-stealing. In these crimes there is a decrease of nearly 20 per cent. The property stolen is about two-thirds of what it was in a corresponding quarter of 1860, and, though so much smaller, a larger amount has been recovered.

It will not be safe to judge from the returns of one quarter, but as far as they go, the results are very promising.

DETECTION OF CRIME AND PROSECUTION OF OFFENDERS.

84. In these respects the Police has been successful beyond the expectations of the Inspector General. The recovery of 33 per cent. of property plundered, instead of 12 per cent., is indicative of success. A fair proportion of offenders are found out and brought to trial by the Police, and, excepting in Cawnpore, convictions have varied from 65 to 82 per cent.

85. Altogether the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the new Police system has been inaugurated under the fairest auspices, and promises to be a great success, provided only that the land-holders can be made to assist the Constabulary in the prevention and detection of crime.

86. The five statements, Nos. I. to V., in Appendix II., contain interesting particulars as to the strength and cost of the new Police; as to their proportion to area and population; as to their employment. and as to the proportion of cost borne by the people and by the Government severally.

SECTION IV.—JAILS.

General result of the Central Prison system has been satisfactory.

87. The management of the Jails in these Provinces has been satisfactory. The discipline hitherto in force has been steadily maintained and extended as prison accommodation became available, and considering the high prices of all articles of food, and the severe sickness that prevailed in many of the Jails during the first five months of the year, which necessitated great extra expenditure, the financial results are even more favorable than might have been expected.

88. The advantages of central prisons in an economical point of view, as well as in maintaining a deterring system of prison discipline, have been so fully discussed on former occasions, and are now so well understood, that the question may be considered definitely settled. The result of the management of the past year is simply corroborative of former experience, and the unfinished state of the prison buildings appears to be the only drawback to the proper working of an excellent system of prison government. No fixed plan of surveillance has hitherto been exercised over released prisoners; but it is generally believed that about 75 per cent. of all those discharged from central prisons betake themselves to honest industry; and in addition to this very satisfactory result, the difference between the cost per prisoner at the Agra Jail, the only central prison in any thing like a complete state, and the average of all the District Jails for last year, was Rupees 5-13-9, equal to the large sum of Rupees 85,593 per annum, calculated on the daily average number of prisoners in confinement during 1860; and on the average of 1856, Rupees 1,26,005.

Daily average number of prisoners in confinement.

89. The daily average number of prisoners in confinement during the year was 14,608, and the total cost Rupees 6,99,325, which shows an increase of 743 prisoners, and an excess of expenditure of Rupees 57,393.

Decrease in expenditure with certain exceptions.

90. With the exception of the cost of permanent establishment, compensation in lieu of convict labor, prison and hospital rations, there was a considerable decrease under each head of expenditure.

91. The excess of Rupees 2,107, in cost of permanent establishment, was the result, chiefly, of the revision of the establishment of the Meerut prison, and of the appointment of a separate Superintendent at Benares, and is met by a permanent reduction in Contingent establishments to the extent of Rs. 9,439.

92. Compensation in lieu of convict labor is a stated sum for each District, fixed by Government, and the total amount depends entirely on the number of District Officers drawing it. This allowance is intended for the repair of station roads, work that, prior to the introduction of central prisons, had always been executed by the convicts belonging to the respective Districts, and when first sanctioned by the late Lieutenant-Governor, was determined at the rate of 1 Rupee per laboring prisoner per mensem. The measure

has generally been admitted to be a fair charge against the proceeds of convict labor, realized by the sale of industrial manufactures at central prisons.

93. The scarcity that prevailed over a great part of these Provinces has had a very serious effect on Jail expenditure, and has been the main cause of the large average cost of each prisoner, *viz.*, Rupees 47-13-11. The average price of wheat in 1859 was 23 seers 3½ chittacks; whereas last year it was 18 seers 2 chittacks; and at Agra, Meerut, and other Jails, in that part of the country, attah was frequently selling at 7 and 8 seers per Rupee. These high rates increased the charge for prison rations by Rupees 62,022 on that of 1859, and Rupees 80,209 on that of ordinary years of plenty.

Reduction in Police Guards.

94. The Military Police Guards, which, ever since the mutinies, had been a very heavy item of Jail expenditure, were considerably reduced during the period under review. At the close of the year a reduction to the extent of Rupees 3,778 per mensem had been effected, equal to the large sum of Rupees 45,336 per annum. The peculiar construction of a great many of the Jails in these Provinces renders it difficult to guard them economically, but arrangements are under consideration, which will, it is hoped, allow of great improvement in this respect.

Cost of conveyance of Convicts to the Presidency.

95. The cost of conveyance to the Presidency of convicts under sentence of transportation, which has increased ten-fold during the last three years, is a very heavy item in the expenditure of the Jails of these Provinces. In 1860 838 prisoners were forwarded from Allahabad and Benares to the Allipore Jail, at an out-lay of Rupees 5,598, exclusive of the first cost of transfer from distant Jails to Allahabad, which would most probably amount to Rupees 2,000 more, or say, in round numbers, Rupees 8,000, for the conveyance of transported convicts. This heavy charge does not exist, at all events, not to any thing like the same extent, in other Presidencies, which fact should be borne in mind in comparing respective expenditures.

Result of casualty returns.

96. The casualty returns exhibit the very high mortality of 14·32 per cent. on strength. This excessive mortality was the consequence of a severe epidemic fever of a typhoid type that prevailed during the first five months of the year, among the prisoners as well as among the free population, over the length and breadth of the North-Western Provinces; and a very fatal visitation of cholera in the Agra Prison, during the fall of the year, which carried off 175 prisoners in the short space of three months.

97. It appears that hitherto the Jail population, which is very large and variable, compared to daily average strength, has been altogether overlooked in the computation of death rates, which must have led to very erroneous opinions, if not to false deductions as to the mortality of Jails.

98. The population of Jails, particularly as regards persons under short terms of imprisonment, is constantly changing, and as a large percentage of deaths take place during the first year of incarceration, it is believed, not so much from any local Jail influence, as from the effects of exposure, want, and diseases contracted previous to

sonment ; it appears that the proper mode of computing the mortality of Jails would be, not on the daily average strength of the prisoners, as in the case at present, but on the total population, that is to say, on the total number of prisoners in confinement during the year, which, in the instance under consideration, being upwards of 50,000, would reduce the death rates to about 4 per cent. This is probably less than the per centage among the free population in the classes from which the criminal members of the community are, for the most part, drawn.

Number of escapes from custody.

99. The number of prisoners who escaped was less than that of former years, which shows that the reductions of guards has had no bad effect in rendering the custody of the convicts less secure. Twenty-one Prisoners escaped from inside the Jail, and 96 from out-gangs—total 117, of whom 66 have been re-captured. Of those who escaped during the mutinies, 1,019 were re-captured during the year, leaving about 13,600 still to be accounted for.

Progress of Industrial Manufactures.

100. The progress of industrial manufactures has been very satisfactory. The net profits realized from the sale of manufactured articles amount to Rupees 46,108, exclusive of goods in store to the value of Rupees 28,271, and the preparation of a large quantity of prison clothing and other articles for prison use, the cost of which was the price of raw materials only. Notwithstanding that the daily average number of prisoners was less by upwards of 7,000 than the average number prior to the mutinies, the sum realized from the sale of manufactured goods was considerably in excess of any former year. The net value of convict labor amounted to Rupees 2,73,936.

101. In addition to industrial employment in the manufacture of goods for sale, the prisoners execute all repairs of buildings, perform all menial services, and cultivate Jail gardens, which are almost all now in a very flourishing condition. These gardens are of no ordinary value ; they insure a regular supply of good fresh vegetables, the advantage of which cannot be over-estimated in a sanitary point of view ; they are very economical, in that the prisoners supply themselves with this most essential part of their own diet, and they afford light, healthy occupation for aged and weakly prisoners, by whom they are for the most part cultivated.

Progress of Education.

102. The system of education in force prior to 1857, which was laid down by the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, has been re-introduced ; and, although the progress has not been very marked as yet, many of the prisoners take a lively interest in their lessons, and favorable hopes are entertained of ultimate benefit to numbers of them. In the meantime it has a powerful effect as a part of prison discipline.

Successful result of the experiment to introduce artificial ventilation.

103. The mode of artificial ventilation introduced last year at the Agra prison experimentally has proved eminently successful, and what was formerly a *desideratum* in the occupation of solitary cells, has at length been secured.

104. The apparatus, which consists of an ordinary thermantidote, 4 feet in diameter, with the necessary flues and piping for each corridor, has been constantly at work for several months. It throws a current of air into each cell quite sufficient to keep every part of it sweet and well ventilated, and the cells which used to be almost uninhabitable during the hot months, have now become to be the best ventilated part of the whole prison. It has been suggested by the Inspector General of Prisons, with apparent good reason, that this plan of ventilation, which is very simple and economical, might be adopted in European barracks and hospitals with great advantage. But this is a point which will have to be considered in the Department of Public Works.

The Annual Report of the Inspector General will appear in pamphlet form.

105. As Dr. Clark, the Inspector General of Prisons' Annual Report, with the 20 voluminous tabular statements which accompanied it, is about to be published in pamphlet form, it has been thought unnecessary to incur the expense of publishing them again in the shape of Appendices to this section of the Report.

SECTION V.—REVENUE.

Formation of an Agricultural and Revenue year.

106. UNDER the orders of the Government of India, an Agricultural and a Revenue year have been established, the former ending on the 30th June of each year, and the latter on the 30th September.

The period embraced in the Section, therefore, is only the five months from the 1st of May to the 30th September 1860. The next annual report will embrace the entire year commencing on the 1st October 1860, and terminating on the 30th September 1861.

The Season.

107. Although the drought which so ruinously affected a large portion of the country must be referred to the period embraced in this Section, its consequences were not apparent until after the commencement of the current year, and will be detailed fully in a subsequent Section of this report. It will here suffice to remark that there was no deficiency of rain in the Benares Division, the amount having been 20 inches against 21 in the preceding year; but the fall was untimely and unseasonable, and injured the Khureef crop.

In the Allahabad Division the rain was less abundant than usual, and was delayed to a late period, but was nevertheless sufficient to insure a good harvest. The Jubbulpoor and Jhansie Divisions did not suffer; but the whole of the Meerut Division and the Western Districts of the Agra Division suffered grievously; while the distress extended to those Districts of Rohilcund which border on the Ganges.

Land Revenue.

108. The demand on account of the Rubbee instalments, or for the period embraced in this Report was Rs. 2,04,33,505. The collections were Rs. 1,96,52,390, and balance Rs. 7,81,115, of which Rs. 5,61,686 are expected to be realized.

The per centage of balance, on demand, is 3·82 against 4·70 for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Nearly two-thirds of the total amount of nominal balances are composed of the two following items, the consequence of summary settlements.

Allahabad	Rs.	39,347	0	0
Dumoh	„	40,539	0	0
Total ...	Rs.	79,886	0	0

The variation in the demand amounting to a decrease of Rs. 1,59,187 is chiefly attributable to the re-settlemeut of the Bandah District; to reductions of Jumma in

Jaloun, due to over-assessment; and to the extensive grant of lands in Rohilcund to the Nawab of Rampoor.

Coercive Measures.

109. There has been a considerable decrease in the issue of Dustuks, 62,895 only of these processes having been issued during the period under review, as compared with 70,488 in the corresponding period in 1859.

The following Statement exhibits the sales, farms and transfers effected during the period under review, and in the corresponding period of the preceding year:—

Year.	Sales.	Farms.	Transfers.		Kham Tuhseel.
			Mehals.	Puttees.	
1st of May to 30th Sept. 1860...	4	30	20	23	41
1st of May to 30th Sept. 1859...	15	88	31	56	28

It is satisfactory to observe that there is a marked decrease of these coercive processes under every head of the statement, excepting the last.

The sales amounted to four only, three in the District of Humeerpoor, and one in Saugor.

The cases of farm have occurred chiefly in the Districts of Saugor and Dumoh. The Settlements of both these Districts had broken down. A summary settlement of the latter has received the sanction of Government, and the unsatisfactory state of the former will be remedied by the regular settlement which will shortly be effected.

The transfers, which amount to less than half the number shown in the statement for the corresponding five months of 1859, call for no remark.

With the exception of one case in Mynpoorie, and three in Dumoh, the sequestrations are confined entirely to the Districts of Moradabad and Saugor. In the former 21 sequestrations have occurred in the poverty-stricken Thakoordwarah Pergunnah, and part of Kasheepoor. The estates taken under direct management in Saugor consist chiefly of villages, the Zemindars of which had absconded, and for which no farming offers could be obtained.

Working of Act X. of 1859.

110. No comparison can be drawn between the number of suits instituted during the months under report, and the corresponding months of 1859, as the Act did not come into operation till the 1st of August of that year.

The number of cases of each class, instituted, decided, and pending, are shown in the following statement:—

Class of Cases.	Total instituted including those pending.	Decided.	Pending.
I.	827	688	139
II.	361	323	38
III.	537	492	45
IV.	11,451	9,325	2,126
V.	1,328	1,069	259
VI.	1,767	1,376	391
VII.	582	509	73
VIII.	75	68	7
Total ...	16,928	13,850	3,078

The reports of the working of the Act continue to be generally favorable.

Mutations.

111. Proprietary mutations have increased very considerably, as shewn in the margin. The increase is chiefly confined to the Divisions in which the drought prevailed.

	No. of Cases by decree of Court.		No. of Cases by private trasnfer.		
	By sale, gift, &c.	By mortgage or other temporary alienation.	By sale, gift, &c.	By mortgage or other temporary alienation.	By succession.
From the 1st May to the 30th September 1860 ...	219	170	716	790	3,297
From the 1st May to the 30th September 1859 ...	159	211	474	636	2,805

Putwarees.

112. The education of the Putwarees proceeds satisfactorily, and they are becoming generally efficient and useful servants.

Abkaree Revenue.

113. The net Abkaree Revenue for the five months, from the 1st of May to the 30th September for the three last years was as follows:

1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Rupees 6,93,969-0-0	Rupees 9,76,315-0-0	Rupees 1,169,748-0-0

The greatest increase has been in the Districts of Allahabad and Cawnpoor, *viz.*, an increase of Rupees 36,967 in the former District, and Rupees 29,409 in the latter, as compared with 1859.

114. The Stamp Revenue as compared with the amount realized from 1st of May to 30th September 1859, has remained stationary, being Rupees 6,54,426 in the months under report, against Rupees 6,54,942 in the preceding period; but, at the termination of the period under report, the provisions of the new Act had not come into operation.

Stamp Revenue.

115. The Sayer Revenue demands have risen from Rupees 45,841, to Rupees 60,835, or about 33 per Cent.

Sayer.

116. The Statistical Precis forwarded herewith as Appendix III. shows a steady increase in all the Departments of business in the Collectors' Offices. The per centage of the annual expense of collecting the Revenue, exclusive of heads of Offices, on the Revenue was, therefore in excess of what it was last year, *viz.*, Rupees 2-13-6.

Statistical Precis.

117. The Land Revenue demand for the year in the Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarrah was as follows :—

Revenue operations in the Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarrah.

AJMERE.

From the Khalsa Villages	Rupees	1,74,800	10	11
From Istumrardars including Shahpoora Tribute...	„	1,26,016	2	7
Total Rupees		3,00,816	13	6

Of this Rupees 2,88,690-2-0 have been realized, leaving a balance on the 30th June of Rupees 12,126-11-6 due from Khalsa villages, the demand from the Istumrardars and Shahpoora having been realized in full. Of this Rupees 1,781-3-0 have been remitted in consequence of the drought. The collection of the remainder, *viz.*, Rupees 10,345-8-6 of the above balance has been suspended for the same reason, should the approaching season prove favorable, it will probably be recovered.

The Land Revenue demand for the three Divisions of Mhairwarrah, inclusive of balances of former years was Rupees 1,81,269-6-11, of which Rupees 1,41,407-7-8 have been collected, leaving a balance of Rupees 39,861-15-3.

Mhairwarrah.

Of this large balance the details are as follows :—

1. Amount recommended for remission in consequence of the severe drought	Rs.	20,627	12	6
2. Suspended temporarily	„	6,180	2	3
3. Balance of year under report not realized on the 30th of June last	„	12,219	2	7
4. Balances of former years	„	834	13	11
Total	Rs.	39,861	15	3

Of the remaining balance for the year under review, *viz.*, Rupees 12,219-2-7, a considerable portion has come in since the accounts were closed. The kists only fell due on the 30th June 1861, and it is believed the whole will be shortly realized.

SEPARATE (INCOME TAX) REVENUE.

Total Estimate Assessments.

118. This branch of Revenue has been fully reported on in my separate letter No. 107 A., dated 24th June, an abstract of the chief points is given in the following paragraphs.

The total estimated assessments under Act XXXII. of 1860, in all the Districts of these Provinces, Ajmere alone excepted, amount to Company's Rupees 29,66,427-7-0, and the total sum realized on 31st July last, being the end of the Income Tax year was Rupees 28,99,000.

Incidence of the Tax.

119. The incidence of the Tax which varies from 0·20 per cent. to 1·5 per cent. on the population of those Districts in which a census has been made, is in itself exceedingly moderate; and it will be found hardly less so if the rate per head of Tax-payers be taken as the standard; the general average of the amount contributed by each Tax-payer being Rupees 17-11-10.

Seeing then that the per centage of assessment upon population does not exceed 1·5, and that the average rate of each assessment amounts to no more than Rupees 17-11-10, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot think that the Tax, however distasteful it may have been for other reasons to the Native population, has laid upon them other than a light burden. It is, however, no matter of astonishment that, in the first year of its currency, the execution of the Act should have been very imperfect. There have been naturally enough, omissions to serve notices. The returns to notices have been so false (as will be noticed more particularly below) that the Collectors, though obliged to surcharge, have had no sufficient data to guide them. And further, it is to be borne in mind that, in about 14 Districts of these Provinces, there has been great distress consequent upon the drought, and trade has been depressed. And it may be assumed that in consequence the returns of the Tax have been more or less affected.

Assessments made for the most part according to the general provisions of the Act. Results of lump assessments in the cities of Allahabad and Benares.

120. The assessments have been made for the most part according to the general provisions of Act XXXII. of 1860, and Punchayets have been but rarely employed. Of those Collectors, who, in their reports, have adverted to this point, nearly all have declared their opinion that Punchayets generally press unfairly on the poorer classes, that the use of this Agency leads to extortion and oppression, and that it is only in special cases, for instance, the large bazars, such as those of Dehra, Mussoorie and Landour, that it is useful. Lump assessment has had recourse to in the large and populous cities of Allahabad and Benares. In the former District the Collector has recorded his opinion, that it is unfair to the poorer oppulation, and the assessments will consequently be made by taxing each individual

separately during the ensuing year. In Benares, on the other hand, on which a lump assessment of Rupees 1,25,000 was fixed, the Native Committee, all men of the highest respectability, with Rajah Deo Narain Singh Bahadoor at their head, have declared that the more opulent of the residents have had to take upon themselves the payment of the amount agreed upon; and it being no more right that Government should benefit by undue exaction from the rich, than it should benefit by the oppression of the poor, it has been decided that, unless the city of Benares should solicit the repetition of a lump assessment for the next year, whether the old rate, or at any other reasonable rate, the Tax shall be assessed according to the general provisions of the Act.

Surcharges.

121. The Collectors, then proceeding under the general provisions of the Act, issued the required notices. But it is the snbject of universal representation that the returns were, as a rule, conspicuously and shamelessly false, and that consequently "surcharge has been the rule, and the acceptance of returns the exception," the total number of surcharges is 58,243, as against 1,05,235 assessments made up to the 31st January 1861. This shows the surcharges to amount to about 55 per cent. But there are Districts in which surcharges have risen to 80 and 90 per cent., or where, in other words, the returns have been altogether set aside, and the assessments, made by the Collector, have been made, so to speak, arbitrarily. It may be that the falseness of the returns has been due in some measure to the complicated forms which were prescribed by the law, and were wholly unintelligible to those who had to render them; and further, in some instances, to the prevalence of a "belief that only such portions of the income as remains after deducting household expenses, should be returned," a belief which may perhaps be attributable to the difficulty of drawing a clear distinction in the Oordoo translation between "Income" and "Profits." But, even on making full allowance for these circumstances, it is quite clear from the concurrent testimony of nearly all the Officers who have been concerned in the execution of the Act, that the returns have been so entirely untrustworthy as rather to mislead than to guide them in making assessments.

Appeals from Surcharges have been few.

122. It is found, that, generally, the appeals from surcharges were very few, and that those in which abatement was allowed have been fewer still.

Fines sparingly enforced.

123. It is thought highly creditable to the moderation and good feeling of the Officers who have been engaged in the execution of this Act, that, in the face of all this dishonesty, fines and forfeitures have been very sparingly enforced.

The provision for compositions have been very rarely had recourse to.

124. The provision for compositions is found to have been almost a dead letter. In each of the Districts of Jhansie, Ghazeepore and Mirzapore there was one case of composition. The compositions in the two latter being by European firms. In Allahabad there

were four cases, one by a native, and three by Europeans. In Dehra Dhoon they were effected to the extent of only Rs. 1-8 per cent. on the total assessment. In Moradabad the number was small. In other Districts there appear to have been no applications, and the cause of this result is in all probability rightly attributed to the wary and suspicious character of the native mind, and to the inappreciable amount of benefit to be derived from compounding for the Tax.

No desire on the part of natives that the amount *assessed* upon them should be kept secret.

125. A remarkable feature in the working of the Act, and one, it is believed, totally opposed to general expectation, is the almost unvarying disregard of secrecy for which the law provides. The people, though objecting to have the details of their business known, and resources of their income made public, seemed to have no wish that the amount of the assessment laid upon them should be kept secret.

Charges incurred in the execution of the Act.

126. It is not possible, owing to defective information, to state with any precision the charges incurred by Government in the execution of the Income Tax Act. Nor is it easy to judge of the proportion which they will bear to the Revenue yielded by the Tax. In the first year, the charges, it may be presumed, will have been higher than they will ordinarily be. But it is thought that, in future years, the annual cost will not exceed five or six per cent. on the collections. This will no doubt be thought moderate.

Feelings with which the measure has been received by the people and conduct of the Officers engaged in the execution of the Act.

127. It only remains to notice the feeling with which the measure has been received by the people, and the conduct of the Officers, whether European or native, who have been engaged in the execution of it.

As to the first, it may be stated that, though the imposition of a direct Tax on the people, generally, was entirely new to the native mind, and, though this particular measure was necessarily accompanied by proceedings of a somewhat inquisitorial nature, there has been no active exhibition of ill-feeling, and no resistance whatever other than that involved in the universal submission of returns shamelessly false.

In regard to the second point, the Lieutenant-Governor has the greatest satisfaction in stating, that generally the Collectors of Districts in these Provinces, overburdened as they are with business of multifarious kinds, have performed the duty of executing the Income Tax Act with a degree of zeal, ability, and cheerfulness, which reflect the highest credit upon them all as a body. Each has labored to the best of his power with an earnest desire to fulfil the wishes of the Government without murmur and without remonstrance, and this, too, at a time when, with their increasing work, the strength of the District European Agency has been necessarily limited by the weakness of the service.

"It is with no less satisfaction that His Honor is able to state that "the general ability and conduct of the Assessors have been with hardly an exception, deserving of great praise" * * "so far as can be ascertained, the native as well as European Assessors have shown not only intelligence, but a remarkable degree of integrity."

With the exception of one District there have been few or no complaints.

Moradabad. Boolundshuhur. Allygurh. Muttra. Agra. Etawah. Mynpoory. Furruckabad. Cawnpore. Allahabad. Benares. Mirzapore. Jounpore.

128. During his tour, the Lieutenant-Governor passed through the Districts named in the margin, at the very time when the Income Tax Act was being introduced. He remained for twenty-nine days at Allahabad, and was encamped for three weeks at Benares, where lump assessments had been imposed, and there might have been some reason to expect that the poorer classes might have suffered some unfairness in the distribution. Throughout this town there was every facility, as there always is, for the presentation of petitions without any charge whatever for stamps or otherwise, and accordingly numerous petitions were presented by individuals, complaining that their incomes had been over-assessed. But it is a fact that not one single petition was received, not even an anonymous petition, complaining of the tax itself, or of any oppression or extortion, or misconduct of any kind whatever, having been practised, either by Assessors or by native functionaries of any class whatever. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that no measure, so novel and so distasteful, could have been carried out among a people so prone to represent, or even to exaggerate their grievances without calling forth complaint, unless it had been carried out with remarkable forbearance, discretion, and integrity.

To this general description the District of Goruckpore forms the only exception. The matter has been made the subject of separate enquiry.

SEPARATE (CUSTOMS) REVENUE.

Aggregate Income.

129. The aggregate income from all sources of the North-Western Provinces and of the Punjab, reached in the year under report the unprecedented amount of Rupees 8,949,412, as exhibited in the following detail:—

	N.W. Provinces.	Punjab.	Total.
Salt	53,11,643	31,48,089	84,59,732
Sugar	2,39,446	2,19,091	4,58,537
Sundries	24,544	6,599	31,143
Total ...	55,75,633	33,73,779	89,49,412

Comparison with preceding year.

130. The collections of the last and of the preceding year are compared in the following statement:—

	Total Collections.		Increase in 1860-61.
	1859-60.	1860-61.	
North-Western Provinces ...	40,70,223	55,75,633	15,05,410
Punjab	27,06,620	33,73,779	6,67,159
Total ...	67,76,843	89,49,412	21,72,569

The aggregate increase in the collectionsas compared with 1859, is no less than 32 per cent., and the per centage of cost of collection amounts only to Rs. 10-14-6, or little more than half the per centage of the preceding year. This is of course chiefly attributable to the increase of income without any increase of establishment. But the resut nevertheless is very satisfactory.

Causes of increase in the Salt Revenue.

131. The two causes assigned for this enhancement of the Revenue are that, carts which had imported grain into the distressed Districts were available, on their return, for the transport of Salt, at rates far below the usual charge; and the prohibition of the manufacture of Salt in Oudh. The Commissioner asserts that an immediate decline in the receipts from the latter source was perceptible from the moment it became known that privilege of manufacture for private consumption had been accorded to the lower classes in Oudh.

The proposed Bill for the regulation of the manufacture of Saltpetre will impose a check on the illicit manufacture of Salt.

132. The illicit manufacture of Salt, which is said to be on the increase, will receive a material check on the passing of the Bill to regulate the manufacture of Saltpetre, and of Salt educed therefrom, which is at present under the consideration of the Legislative Council.

Causes of decrease in the Collections on account of Sugar.

	1859-60.	1860-61.
Sirsa	37,409	16,947
Hansi	1,47,220	62,175
Delhi	2,67,728	1,39,969
Muttra	62,384	42,436
Agra	1,04,691	91,740
Jhansi	37,759	40,403
Saugor	39,194	36,677
Seonee	22,559	28,190
Total... ...	7,18,944	4,58,537

133. The decrease in the collections on account of Sugar, as shown in the margin, is, of course, attributable to the failure of rain, and the consequent failure of the Sugarcane crop, as well as to the prevailing distress.

Revenue from Sugar will double in the ensuing year.

134. There is no doubt that the revenue under this head will be doubled in the course of the current year, in consequence of the doubling of the duty.

SECTION VI.—EDUCATION.

General increase both in the number of Schools and boys.

135. Taking into consideration the disturbing moral and physical influences, which have been at work among the population of the North-Western Provinces, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, that the position which the Educational Department occupied at the close of the past official year was, on the whole, satisfactory. In the course of the year, the Schools under inspection had afforded instruction to upwards of 2,25,000 boys. Their number stood in March 1861, at 10,086, with 1,74,689 names in their rolls, the corresponding numbers for the preceding year having been 9,641 and 1,53,210.

Extension of the knowledge of English.

136. In three Colleges, two High Schools, three Districts, and four Tehseelee Schools maintained by the Government, and in nine Colleges and Schools attached to Christian Missions, and aided by Government grants, instruction both in English and the Vernacular was imparted to nearly 4,000 students. The establishment of English Schools throughout the Provinces would be a popular measure. The people in many instances have shown a remarkable willingness to combine for the purpose of securing to their children the means of learning English. To encourage this desire, and to assist in its development, would be sound policy.

During the course of the year the Government of India sanctioned an allowance for four English Masters for the four Tehseelee Schools of Etah, Ooryah, Phuphoond, and Jeswunt Nuggur at the rate of Rupees 15 a month each, on the condition that Rupees 10 were added by private subscriptions, and that a class was formed of not less than thirty boys, paying a monthly fee of 8 annas, so that the salary of each teacher should not be less than Rupees 40 a month. This was a step in the right direction, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad, when circumstances permit, to advocate extension of the system.

Under-graduates of the Calcutta University.

137. It is satisfactory to find that in the Agra, Benares, and Bareilly Colleges, and the Ajmere School, there are now 21 under-graduates of the Calcutta University. In December last, 35 candidates went up to the Entrance Examination, of whom 10 were successful. The failure of some who did not succeed is attributeable in some measure to a weak teaching staff, especially in the Mathematical Department. The Director has been authorized to secure the services of three Mathematical Professors, whose salaries will be defrayed from savings effected in those of existing Professorships and Masterships.

Average cost per Student in the higher Anglo-Vernacular Institutions.

138. The average cost per student in the higher Anglo-Vernacular Institutions maintained by Government, was Rupees 115-9-0 in 1860-61, the whole expenditure in the three Colleges and two Schools having been Rupees 1,67,042, of which sum Rupees 1,51,510 are contributed by the State.

Scholarships for pupils of Tehseelee Schools.

139. The measures contemplated by the late Court of Directors for the establishment of Scholarships in places of education of a superior order for the more promising pupils of Tehseelee Schools (*vide* para. 46, Despatch No. 49, dated 19th July 1854) have been carried out. Thirty Tehseelee

Scholarships of Rupees 3 a month, have been founded, tenable for three years, and equally divided between the Agra, Benares, and Bareilly Colleges.

Establishment of a Boarding-house at the Bareilly College.

140. Mr. Kempson, Principal of the Bareilly College, has opened a Boarding-house under the personal management of an intelligent and respectable Junior Master (a native teacher in the English Department), with whom the ten Tehseelee Scholars and other boys, whose homes are at a distance, but who have come, some from long distances, to attend the College, board and lodge. The Boarding-house is already popular: the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the system may gradually be extended, until the sons of Native Gentlemen of property, and position, residing in the interior of the Districts of the North-Western Provinces, shall be found to avail themselves largely of the advantages it affords. A similar experiment has been set on foot at Agra.

Result of the examination of the Senior Classes.

141. In December, the Senior Department, and the 1st and 2nd School Classes of the Agra, Benares and Bareilly Colleges, and the Saugor and Ajmere Schools, were subjected by a regularly constituted Board to a common paper examination. The general result was satisfactory. The short-comings, which the examination brought to light were such, as admit of easy remedy. The Mathematical Department, in which, with the exception of the Bareilly College, failure was conspicuous, will, as has already been stated, be strengthened. Poor results in the History and Geography papers, necessarily direct attention to studies, whose importance Native Students are apt to under-rate.

Visit of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Bareilly College.

142. In November last, the Bishop of Calcutta visited the Bareilly College. His Lordship recorded the remark that he was "much struck with the intelligence of the first class, and their thorough comprehension of the subjects of their studies."

Senior Scholarships assigned to Students who have entered the Calcutta University.

143. Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rupees 907 per mensem have been assigned for 1861. The Senior Scholarships, ranging from Rs. 15 to 25 a month, have been awarded to the Students, who have entered the Calcutta University. It is difficult to retain under Scholastic discipline, especially in a country of early marriages, young men whose knowledge of English is such, as would enable them to gain, without the trouble of searching far for it, employment on salaries of Rupees 50 to 100 a month. At the same time it is most desirable that their English education should be carried up to the standard prescribed by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University for candidates for the B. A. Degree. It is hoped that the measures, now adopted, will result in securing the continued attendance of the abler and more promising Students.

Normal Schools.

144. The three Normal Schools (at Agra, Benares and Meerut), turned out in the course of the year 565 Teachers, more or less instructed, of whom 113 gained first-class, 270 second class, and 182 third class certificates. The importance of these Institutions may be said to grow year by year,

pari passu, with the extension over the North-Western Provinces of the village Circuit School system. School-houses, and accommodation for the Teachers, who come in from the several Districts, have not yet been provided at Benares and Meerut. The sum of Rs. 9,000 has been granted for the erection of a Normal School-house at Meerut. A Training School is urgently required for the Saugor and Nerbudda Districts, where education is backward, and Village Schools are springing up. But the Government has been deterred by the hitherto unsatisfactory aspect of Indian Finance from bringing the subject before the Government of India.

Tehseelee Schools.

145. Even in the first circle, of which almost every District has suffered, more or less, from the Famine, the number of boys attending Tehseelee Schools has not decreased, being in 1860-61 4,249 against 4,144 in 1859-60. In March last, 271 Schools were attended by 16,590 pupils, being maintained by the Government at an expenditure of Rupees 35,480 a year. The average cost per boy to the State was Rupees 2-2-3. In many of the Schools the attendance ranged between 100 and 200. The monthly cost per School was from Rupees 10 to Rs. 20. In the better sort Hindee, or Oordoo Grammar, the elements of Algebra and Geometry in addition to Arithmetic, and Mensuration, Hand-measuring by Plane Table and the outlines of Indian History, and of Indian and General Geography, are taught.

Village Circuit Schools.

146. It is, however, to the Village Circuit Schools, maintained by the land-holding and land-cultivating community, that the means of providing Elementary instruction through the Vernacular languages (Hindee and Oordoo) to the mass of the Agricultural population must be looked for. It might reasonably have been expected that, owing to their dependence for their very existence on the Zemindars, these Schools would have been more affected by the Famine. But, though their extension was retarded, some progress has been made, far greater in short than that shown in the Tehseelee School Returns. But the last have reached their numerical limit, while the Village School system is still in the course of development. The statistics of the Meerut Circle even show an increase of 34 Schools and 2,149 Scholars. In the second Circle, some of the Districts which were not affected by the scarcity, from which most of the Zillahs of the first Circle suffered, the number of Schools and of Scholars had risen from 931 and 26,214 to 980, and 30,554. Again, in the Benares and Saugor Circles, where the harvests were rich and abundant, the increase in Schools and Scholars amounted to 452 and 14,529.

Within the limits of this Government there are now upwards of 3,000 Hulkabundee Schools, affording the rudimentary instruction suitable to their condition to the children of the Agricultural population, over an area of 1,00,000 square miles; attended by 70,000 boys, and maintained by the people, whom for the most part they directly benefit. In too many instances the Teachers are far from efficient, but the growth of the system has been too rapid to allow of the creation of a race of competent Schoolmasters. Year by year the Normal Schools steadily decrease the number of inefficient Teachers, and should future progress be at all commensurate with that made in the past four years before another

lustrum has passed away, and educational revolution, great, in regard to the area over which it will be felt, will have been effected.

Indigenous Schools.

147. The number of (65,112) boys, in 6,435 Indigenous Schools, *i. e.*, in those maintained and managed by the people, but inspected by the Educational Officers of Government, is less considerable than that of the pupils found in the Village Circuit Schools. The popular Schools among the Agricultural population disappear before or are rather merged into the Village Circuit Schools. They are found, however, in Towns and Cities. Their value is not great. They are not easily influenced for good. Being dependent on individual wants or caprice, not founded like the Circuit School on combined effort, the Famine has told on them with disastrous effect. Their number has diminished by 287 in the past year, and the decrease of Scholars may be put down at 3,000. It is remarkable, however, that eight subscription Schools, on the Tehseelee School model, have been established in the Bijnour and Moradabad Districts This fact must be regarded with great satisfaction as being the first sign that the people are becoming desirous to avail themselves at their own expense, of our system of education. The Director has been requested to state in his next Annual Report whether any more such Schools have been set on foot, and whether the people have shown any desire to develope the system.

Progress of Female Education.

148. The Lieutenant-Governor has assured himself by personal observation of the progress of Female Education in the Agra District, where Thakoor Kulyan Singh, an energetic Junior Master of the Agra College, English Department, has been engaged under the Inspector, Department Second Circle, in the establishments among his own pupuls (Jâts) of Girl's Schools under Mistresses, chiefly of his own caste, and in many instances educated by himself. In December last, the 11 Schools under his charge contained 205 Girls, the daughters of respectable Zemindars. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that, if funds could be provided by the State, the system might be widely extended. It is evident that the prejudices against the instruction of the female members of their families are not inveterate among Hindoos of respectable social position. Among a people, who blindly follow the customs of their forefathers, reforms, even of a palatable nature, must be initiated from outside their own body. This question will form the subject of a separate reference to the Government of India at the close of the present year.

Grants-in-aid.

149. In 1860-61, Rupees 16,649-8-0 were disbursed by the Government on grants-in-aid of Schools, all of which were attached to, and maintained by Christian Missions. In the Schools aided by the State, instruction is imparted to 1,515 boys and 120 girls. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the prohibition against the direct sanction by the local Government of grants-in-aid of Schools, within a prescribed limit, will shortly be removed. It is by the grant-in-aid system that the Government can, at a reasonable expenditure, best promote and extend the study of the English language and of English Literature. The exertions made by Missionaries to bring within the reach of the natives, the means of acquiring sound secular knowledge, are deserving of recognition by, and of the hearty assistance of, the Government.

Vernacular Works.

150. The Vernacular Schools in the North-Western Provinces are dependent on the Educational Department for their supply of School Books. In the course of 1860-61, 63 Vernacular Works, numbering 2,44,983 copies have been published, or rather re-published, at a cost of Rupees 50,939-8-10 under the authority of the Government.

General results of the past year.

151. In 1860-61, Rupees 4,47,957-14-2 were expended by the Government on popular education. The sum spread over a population of 33 millions, amounts to two annas and six pie, or about one and a quarter farthing per head. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the results which the Educational history of the past year records are as respectable as could be looked for under the restrictions which the financial difficulties of the Indian Empire have imposed, and reflect much credit on the labors of that zealous Officer, Mr. Reid, and his Departmental Subordinates.

SECTION VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Divisions within the First Circle of superintendence.

152. Within the first Circle of superintendence are the following Divisions, *viz.* :—

The Agra Division Public Works.
Meerut Ditto.
Gwalior Ditto.
Jhansie Ditto.
Oraie Ditto, (recently amalgamated with the Jhansie Division.)
The Roorkee and Dehra Road.
The Agra and Bombay Road, and the 5th and 6th Divisions of the Grand Trunk Road.

Divisions within the Second Circle of superintendence.

153. The second Circle of superintendence embraces the following Divisions :—

The Benares Division Public Works.
Allahabad Ditto.
Cawnpore Ditto.
Bareilly Ditto.
Azimgurh Ditto.
Futtehgurh Ditto, and the 3rd and 4th Divisions of the Grand Trunk Road.

Only works of absolute necessity have been completed in these Circles.

154. Nothing of importance has marked the working of the Public Works Department in these Circles during the official year of 1860-61. Under the restrictions of the Budget, the large works, such as the construction of Barracks at Gwalior, Cawnpore, and Bareilly, have been all but suspended. Works of absolute necessity have alone been pushed on to completion.

Cawnpore and Jhansie Memorials.

155. Funds for the construction of the Memorial at Cawnpore were duly provided for in the Budget; but, unfortunately, unforeseen circumstances have arrested its progress. The design of an iron railing to enclose the garden was approved in February 1860, and the execution of the work was entrusted, after sanction to the Budget allotments of 1860-61 were received, to the Roorkee Workshops. There has been great delay, which is hardly accounted for by certain difficulties which had to be overcome. Next, it was not until January or February 1861, that the design for the Monument itself was received from the Government of India, who had undertaken to furnish it. Again, when the Lieutenant-Governor arrived at Cawnpore, in January 1861, he visited the ground, and was constrained to disapprove wholly of the plan which had been traced for laying out the garden. It was hardly to be regretted that so little had been accomplished in the way of clearing, laying out, and planting the ground.

The execution of the Monument, as designed by Colonel Yule, having been committed to Mr. C. B. Thornhill, the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, at

the special desire of the Government of India, it was thought desirable to entrust to him, also, the preparation of the surrounding area, which is to be planted and formed into an ornamental garden. The work is now proceeding vigorously. Stone carvings have been prepared at Allahabad, and portions have been removed to Cawnpore, where the work of putting them together will soon commence. The iron railing is believed to be in course of delivery. The stone plinth for its reception is in progress. And much has been done in the way of laying out and planting the ground, it is believed.

The facility of procuring stone, and obtaining skilled stone-cutters, pointed out Agra as the most convenient place for the preparation of the Monument, which is to be put up at Jhansie over the bodies of those who were massacred there on the 14th of July 1857. The design was prepared by the Chief Engineer, Colonel Cunningham, and its execution was entrusted to Lieutenant Watts, the Executive Engineer at Agra, who kindly undertook this in addition to his ordinary duties.

There has been unavoidable delay, but the work is going on satisfactorily, and the Monument will be placed in *situ*, it is hoped, before the close of the current official year.

Beyond these two Monuments, there was no work undertaken during the period under report, of such interest as to call for a special notice.

Budget allotments for Circles I and II.

156. The Budget allotments for the 1st and 2nd Circles during the year 1860-61 were :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Original works of all classes	23,99,302	0	0
Repairs	7,21,306	0	0
Establishment	4,34,690	0	0
Total, Rupees	35,55,298	0	0

The actual expenditure, as exhibited in the detailed Progress Report, has been :—

	Rs.	As.	P.			
Works of all classes	16,95,510	2	6			
Repairs	12,69,025	12	9			
Establishment	4,70,962	13	2	34,35,498	12	5
Unexpended portion of the Budget .... Rupees				1,19,799	3	7

The near approach of the expenditure to the Budget is satisfactory.

Divisions within the Third Circle of superintendence.

157. Within the 3rd Circle of superintendence are the following Divisions.

1st Division—Great Deccan Road.

This Division comprises the portion of the Great Deccan Road between the right bank of the Nerbudda near Jubbulpore, and the northern boundary of the Rewah Territory, being about 198 miles in length, and includes the Station of Nagode.

2nd Division—Great Deccan Road.

This Division comprises the portion of the Great Deccan Road between the left bank of the Nerbudda at Jubbulpore and Chore Bowlee near Kamptee, being about 132 miles in length, and includes the Station of Seonee.

3rd—Saugor Division of Public Works.

This Division comprises the following Stations:—

Saugor—Sehore, lately transferred to the Mhow Division.

Nowgong—Dumoh, also the portion of the Saugor and Mhow Road, from Saugor to Ratgurh, 22 miles.

4th—Jubbulpore Division of Public Works.

This Division comprises the following Stations:—

Jubbulpore and Mundlah.
Jubbulpore and Kuttingee.
Jubbulpore and Hoshungabad.
Mahere and Kallinger.

Jubbulpore,
Nursingpore,
Baitool,
Hoshungabad,
Mundlah,
and the roads marginally noted.

Budget allotment for this Circle.

158. The Budget allotment for this Circle for the year 1860-61 was:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Works on new projects, and in progress.....	1,82,229	0	0
Minor, petty, and emergent works	25,000	0	0
Repairs	1,19,110	0	0
Establishment and Contingencies	1,00,500	0	0
Total, Rupees	4,26,839	0	0

The actual expenditure, as exhibited in the detailed Progress Report, has been:—

	Rs.	As.	P.			
Works on new projects, and in progress	1,82,251	5	4			
Minor, petty, or emergent	28,689	7	10			
Repairs	1,06,740	7	0			
Establishment and Contingencies	95,446	15	6	4,13,128	3	8
Showing that the expenditure has been less than the allotment by Rupees ...				13,710	12	4

So far, therefore, as the gross allotment and expenditure are concerned, the result of the year is very satisfactory.

IRRIGATION.

Ganges Canal.

159. The rains during the past year may be said to have utterly failed; and the floods of the Ganges River having swept away the boulder bunds, by which the water is held up and thrown into the canal-head at Myapore, the canal supply was unusually low during the rainy season, when water was much required for irrigation.

One of the excavated channels, by which the supply is brought down from the main stream, was completely choked up with boulders, and had to be re-excavated to a depth of nearly 5 feet at the head before the supply could be much increased. This work was commenced in September, and the full supply was obtained by the end of October.

The value of a full supply of water in the canal during such a season as that now happily past, is hardly to be estimated, and its want during the past year has proved the absolute necessity for obtaining a permanent command over the river during the rains.

Mr. Login, the Superintendent of the Northern Division, is now preparing plans and estimates of the various ways in which this can be effected.

The floods down the several rivers, crossing the line of canal between Hurdwar and Roorkee, have been unusually light, and the works have sustained no damage whatever from them.

A portion of the revetment wall of the Solain Aqueduct fell inwards, at a time when the canal supply was lowered, in consequence of a light flood, down the Rutmoo River, but, except that it became necessary to lower the canal water for eight days during the repairs of this accident, no further consequences ensued, and the supply may be said to have been maintained uninterruptedly during the season.

The usual closure of the canal for repairs, during the months of September and October, was not made, in consequence of the urgent demand for water in these months.

The Myhmoodpore Falls in the Northern Division have suffered somewhat from the action of the water over them, but were repaired, in the most efficient manner possible, during the limited closure of the canal for the aqueduct repair.

Orders have been issued during the year for the prosecution of the Futtehgurh and Boolundshuhur branches, with a view to employment of the starving population.

In the Etawah Division, the Keraon Escape has been completed since last year, and the tail water of the Division, which at present runs into a ravine connected with

the Jumna, will be turned down the Escape Channel as soon as the canal is closed. On this line two masonry bridges have been built on a length of 5 miles.

Rajbuhas, or main distributing Channels.

160. Several new and important lines throughout the canal have been constructed, and the benefits resulting from their completion will be shown when the amount of irrigation for the present rubbee crop is ascertained.

In the Northern Division alone, upwards of 100 miles of rajbuhas, and 200 miles of gools, or village water-courses, have been lined out, levelled, and completed.

In both the Terminal Divisions, and more especially in that of Etawah, the ground over which the rajbuhas will run is so difficult, from the extent of cross drainage, that measures, preliminary to lining out, are necessarily slow. Two important lines are now being surveyed. The first will leave the canal a short distance below the head of the Division, and will provide irrigation for the narrow tract, lying between the canal and the Rinde River, or a distance of about 70 miles. With a view to bringing the water to the surface, it is proposed to have this line taken out with a head of sufficient capacity to admit of the supply being ample for the whole tract above referred to. So small is the slope of the country that it is impracticable to make feeders in the ordinary way, unless the surface level of the water be kept far below that of the country. This rajbuha will be made in sections, each section terminating in an escape, to enable it to be independent of the section next below.

The second rajbuha will take up the irrigation where the first one ends. It will have its head at the Gangsee Bridge (66th mile) where the canal and Rinde, which, up to that point, run parallel at an average distance of 3 or 4 miles, diverge and leave a doab more than 20 miles wide in its widest part. This rajbuha will require to be divided into several branches, in order to turn the heads of various tributaries of the Rinde, and will leave a length of about 50 miles to the point where the Rinde again approaches close to the canal, below which the irrigation will be taken up by a third rajbuha.

Much difficulty is experienced from the head downwards, from the level of the bed of the canal being so much within soil. With a supply of 5½ feet of water at the head of the canal, the rajbuha heads above Gihror (58th mile) are very inadequately provided, and are liable to run rapidly dry as soon as silt deposits take place. The floorings of these heads are 2 feet above canal bed; to lower them would not only involve heavy expense, but would still further injure irrigation, already suffering from the water being so much below the surface of the country.

One course, therefore, remains to be adopted to render these rajbuhas effective, *viz.*, to form artificial rapids in the canal immediately below every rajbuha head as far as Gihror, and thus raise the water level about 2 feet. No fears need be entertained, for the slope of bed is in excess of what is required, and a reduction of six inches

per mile, which will be effected if the rapids are constructed, can be borne with perfect safety. It is proposed to make these rapids at bridges to which rajbuha heads are attached; the floorings of those bridges, protected by stakes, driven across the channel at about 30 feet below, the intermediate spaces being paved with kunkur, would form the tails of the rapids, and prevent injury to canal bed or bank.

One marked feature of improvement in the Etawah and other Divisions, is the formation of numerous large gools or water-courses. These are levelled by Officers, or their subordinates, and are paid for by the cultivators, at whose request they are undertaken. The sudden impulse, which has led to the demand for these water-courses, is due, no doubt, to the extreme drought under which these provinces were last year suffering; and, now that the emergency has in some measure passed away, some of them may perhaps fall into disuse. But one great object will have been effected; whenever water is again required, it will be at once available wherever channels are ready to take it. The following table shows the progress which has been made towards the completion of rajbuhas:—

Number of Miles completed.

	To close of April 1860.	To close of Dec. 1860.	To close of April 1861.	TOTAL.
Northern Division	186	60	27	273
Upper Central Ditto	182	25	47	254
Lower Central Ditto	410	35	38	483
Cawnpore Terminal Ditto	209	66	22	297
Etawah Ditto ditto	249	5	6	260
Futtehgurh Branch	50	1	22	73
Total	1,286	192	162	1,640
		354 in 1860-61.		

161. The repairs during the year have been of the most ordinary kind, as, owing to the lightness of the rains, very little damage had been done to the canal banks; and the masonry works, with the exception of those already referred to, have hardly suffered at all. About two-thirds of the length of the revetment wall of the Solain Aqueduct has been lined with boulders, and the whole will have been completed before the year closes.

Repairs.

The revenue prospects of the Ganges Canal are very favorable, considering the difficulties under which irrigation yet labors. It is hoped that the water rent will rise this year to about four lakhs and seventy thousand Rupees, and that, with navigation and other miscellaneous items of receipt, the total revenue will not fall short of six lakhs, which will be nearly double that of last year.

The revenue of the preceding years were, in round numbers:—

1857-58	..... Rs.	80,000
1858-59	..... ,,	1,60,000
1859-60	..... ,,	3,05,000

Eastern Jumna Canal.

162. The execution of sanctioned minor projects for improving this canal comprises all the original work of the present year.

The great Sooltanpore swamp, in the Saharunpore District, has been very much reduced; three-fourths of the lands, formerly under water, are perfectly dry, and tracts, untraversed by any human being for the last ten years, can now be crossed in every direction. Operations have been confined to keeping the main and lateral drainage channels free from obstruction, as spring water would have rendered excavation both tedious and expensive, but the time has arrived for widening and deepening the existing cuts, and pushing them into the lowest portions of the swamp, which only remain undrained; the present year's operations will, it is expected, complete the work.

The following works complete the list of original works executed during the year:—

Remodelling Kullurpore Bridge; three 2nd class Rajbuha Chowkees; raising and strengthening canal banks; levelling mounds of silt; Dukrawur Bridge; Ramp Drains and Syphons.

Of these works, the first four were completed before the 30th of April 1861, but the syphons and under-drains in the Centre Division and the canal bridge, opposite the village of Dukrawur, remained unfinished on that date. The cause of delay in construction is the impossibility of carrying on these works, except when the canal is closed, and the consequent limited period of time available. The syphons and under-drains require most careful supervision, and, being scattered over a great length of canal, it is unadvisable to undertake too many at once.

The repairs on the Eastern Jumna Canal have been light. The masonry works and banks are in good order.

The revenue of this canal, for the last year, far exceeded that of any previous year. The returns for the khurreef of the present year are nearly 27,000 Rupees in excess of those of 1859-60; but, owing to the extremely low state of the Jumna, and to the entire absence of cold weather rain along the line of this canal, a falling off in the rubbee is anticipated. The probable revenue will be 2¼ lakhs.

Dhoon Canals.

163. The floods towards the close of September 1860 were unusually heavy in the Dhoon, and caused considerable damage to the works there.

The bund at the head of the Rajpore Canal, and more than half, or about 40 feet in length, of the wooden aqueduct, which carried water across the stream at the

Rajpore Mills, were destroyed. The crib work, on which one end of the aqueduct rested, was swept away, and there was even danger of the stream reaching to the mills themselves.

At the end of the Beejapore Canal a light crib work bund, which had been recently added, was washed away, but the heavy permanent one, put up in 1858, withstood the shock, though very much stripped of its sheathing boards.

On the Kutta Puttur Canal, the temporary bund at head was injured, but no damage was done to the permanent crib work.

On the Kullunga Canal, a bund, 70 feet in length, at the upper head, was carried completely away; some 40 feet of crib work at the second head was destroyed, and the streams set, so as to endanger the arched masonry channel along the hill side, the water rising over the crest of the masonry head.

The Jakhun Canal has sustained the least injury of all the Dhoon works, some portions only of the hill side, which had been excavated during the last working season, having fallen in.

The Hurdwar Road suffered much from the incursions of the Sooswa River. The crib work, which had been put up and renewed to protect the high bank of the road from the river, which ran below, was carried away, and the stream had formed a bay for itself, which isolated and rendered a small bridge, constructed some years ago, quite useless. The whole body of the river rushed down a narrow channel with great velocity, deepening it, destroying the banks, and threatening destruction to the road which ran parallel to it. Bunds and other protective works were destroyed. The danger threatening the road was very great, but remedial measures were taken, and these will prove effectual.

The following works were completed before the close of the year:—

The side walls of the Beejapore Canal have been raised on a length of 1,646 feet, and the Ranghur Walla Rajbuha will be lined with masonry for one mile.

On the Kutta Puttur Canal the Umbarri Chowkee verandah has been renewed.

On the Kullunga Canal the supply channel between the heads, consisting of a small masonry pipe 2′ × 1½′ extending over a length of more than 8,000 feet.

On the Jakhun Canal the Hill Line on a length of 9,000 feet, and the Raneepokree branch, extending over a length of 13,000 feet.

On the Hurdwar Road, the Doolanee Bridge of 2 spaces 30′ each, a masonry causeway across Mateechoor 600′ long, and masonry dams with extensive crib work to guard against the encroachments of the Sooswa.

Rohilcund Canals.

164. The only accident of any consequence, which happened during the year, was at the Chooreylee Dam on the East Bygool Canals. Early in November 1860, it was observed that the water in the River Bygool passed *under* the flooring of the Dam, but the officer in charge succeeded almost immediately in checking this by throwing up bunds both above and below the work, and maintaining the canal supply by means of temporary cuts.

The masonry of the Dam received no injury, and the construction of a block kunkur apron above the work, which is in progress, will, it is believed, render it free from damage.

The piers of the Sissowna Dam, and the masonry head of the Irrigating Line, have been completed.

The Gerem Dam was completed during the year; and the Kylass Dam also up to the flooring.

Agra Irrigation works.

165. The work done this year has been confined to the completion of the Futtehpoor Sikree works, and the execution of cuts and petty masonry works in the Agra District under sanctioned estimates.

Comparison between Budget and outlay in the Irrigation Department.

166. The following series of tables show comparisons between Budget and outlay in respect to the Irrigation Department.

New works and works in progress.	Budget Allotment.	Expenditure.	Difference.	
			Excess.	Saving.
Ganges Canal Main Line ...	85,382 0 0	24,318 6 4	0 0 0	61,063 9 8
Futtehpore Branch ...	1,50,000 0 0	50,734 7 5	0 0 0	99,265 8 7
Boolundshuhur Ditto ...	1,00,000 0 0	19,212 8 4	0 0 0	80,787 7 8
Rajbuhas ...	3,99,562 0 0	3,95,189 7 0	0 0 0	4,372 9 0
Total, Ganges Canal ...	7,34,944 0 0	4,89,454 13 1	0 0 0	2,45,489 2 11
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	0 0 0	3,519 15 2	3,519 15 2	0 0 0
Deyrah Dhoon Canals ...	23,217 0 0	23,699 10 10	572 10 10	0 0 0
Rohilcund Canals ...	10,000 0 0	22,034 15 5	12,034 15 5	0 0 0
Bundelcund Ditto ...	20,000 0 0	5,748 14 6	0 0 0	14,251 1 6
Agra Irrigation Works ...	0 0 0	1,943 4 1	1,943 4 1	0 0 0
Roorkee Workshops ...	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total, Rupees ...	8,38,071 0 0	5,96,401 9 1	18,070 13 6	2,59,740 4 5
Deduct Excess ...	.....	.....	.....	18,070 13 6
Grand Total Saving, Rupees ...	.....	.....	.....	2,41,669 6 11

The large net saving is due to want of time, after the sanction of the Budget was received, to arrange for the total outlay, all work having been prohibited by the

Superintendent-General prior to that period. The excesses are caused by work having been done on previously sanctioned estimates, which were, however, omitted from the Budget.

Minor, Petty, and Emergent Works.		Budget Allotment.	Expenditure.	Difference. Excess.	Difference. Saving.
Minor Works ...	Eastern Jumna Canal...	4,100 0 0	6,153 7 9	2,053 7 9	....
	Dehra Dhoon Canals ...	4,000 0 0	2,347 7 4	.....	1,652 8 8
Petty Works ...	Ganges Canal	550 0 0	.....	.....	550 0 0
	Eastern Jumna Canal...	1,749 0 0	968 12 7	.....	780 3 5
	Dehra Dhoon Canals ...	345 0 0	279 0 9	.....	65 15 3
	Agra Irrigation Works	240 0 0	1,074 0 10	834 0 10	....
Emergent Works..	Ganges Canal ...	50,000 0 0	531 0 11	.....	44,448 13 11
	Rohilcund Canals ...		3,854 6 9		
	Dhoon Canals ...		1,165 10 5		
	Total ...	60,984 0 0	16,373 15 4	2,887 8 7	47,497 9 3
	Deduct Excess ...	.....	.....	.....	2,887 8 7
	Grand Total Saving, Rupees ...	.....	.....	.....	44,610 0 8

The excesses in this table were caused by the execution of works subsequently sanctioned chargeable to this part of the Budget.

Repairs.	Budget Allotment.	Expenditure.	Difference. Excess.	Difference. Saving.
Ganges Canal	2,63,800 0 0	1,87,464 1 4	.....	76,335 14 8
Eastern Jumna Canal	50,000 0 0	47,032 4 1	.....	2,967 11 11
Dehra Dhoon Canals	11,300 0 0	9,478 8 4	.....	1,821 7 8
Rohilcund Canals	16,500 0 0	10,336 0 11	.....	6,163 15 1
Bundlecund Canals	.....	155 15 2	155 15 2	.....
Agra Irrigation Works	2,600 0 0	2,225 8 9	.....	374 7 3
Total ..	3,44,200 0 0	2,56,692 6 7	155 15 2	87,663 8 7
Deduct Excess ..	.....	.....	....	155 15 2
Grand Total Saving, Rupees ..	.....	.....	.....	87,507 9 5

The cause of this saving has been explained above.

Establishment and Contingencies.		Budget Allotment.	Expenditure.	Difference. Saving.	Difference. Excess.
Direction ...	Superintendent-General, Deputy Superintendent-General, Survey, and Medical Establishments	69,166 10 8	75,446 8 11	.....	6,279 14 3
Construction .	Ganges Canal ...	1,70,840 0 0	1,82,199 0 2	.....	11,359 0 2
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	35,116 0 0	41,972 5 1	.....	6,856 5 1
	Dehra Dhoon Canals ...	8,604 0 0	8,919 14 3	.....	315 14 3
	Rohilcund Canals ...	19,000 0 0	21,716 8 8	.....	2,716 8 8
	Bundlecund Irrigation ...	.....	6,571 2 6	.....	6,571 2 6
	Agra Irrigation ...	8,000 0 0	6,575 11 6	1,424 4 6	.....
Collection ...	Ganges Canal ...	40,560 0 0	41,535 9 10	.....	975 9 10
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	13,884 0 0	15,000 0 0	.....	1,116 0 0
	Dehra Dhoon Canals ...	996 0 0	1,012 4 9	.....	16 4 9
	Total ...	3,66,166 10 8	4,00,949 1 8	1,424 4 6	36,206 11 6
	Deduct Saving ...	.....	.....	.....	1,424 4 6
	Grand Total Excess, Rupees ...	.....	.....	.....	34,782 7 0

The cause of excess is to be found in the want of provision in the Budget for the Military allowances of Officers, promotions during the year, and the Bundlecund Works Establishment, together with insufficient provision for contingencies, the excess in which is due to unforeseen claims for compensation on the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals generally, and to the collection establishment of the Rohilcund Canals, (the revenue is collected by the Tehseeldars of districts, who receive a commission on their collections,) having been included in contingencies, and under-estimated when the Budget was prepared.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Budget Allotment in the Civil Departments.

167. The Budget Allotment for this department, during the year 1860-61, will be seen in the following table, together with the expenditure from the same :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Works on new projects or in progress	2,11,519	0	0
Minor, petty, and emergent works	23,500	0	0
Repairs	67,325	0	0
Budget, Total Rupees ..	3,02,344	0	0

The Actual Expenditure has been as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.			
Works on new projects and in progress	1,22,975	7	10			
Minor, petty, and emergent works	3,808	2	7			
Repairs	27,838	5	4	1,54,621	15	9
Shewing that the Expenditure has been less than the Allotment by Rupees..				1,47,722	0	3

It is believed, however, that this return does not fully represent the whole expenditure on the part of Civil Officers, as it is probable that, owing to their want of acquaintance with the system, *all* reports of civil expenditure have not reached the Central Office of Account at Agra. Measures have been taken to remedy this in future.

Total amount expended in works and repairs in each Department of Public Works.

168. The total amount expended on works and repairs in each Department of Public Works is shown below:—

Class.	Departments.	New Works.			Total of each Class.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
State	Military	13,39,902 6 10	5,13,736 14 10	18,53,639 5 8	
	Judicial	1,97,785 8 0	57,469 11 5	2,55,255 3 5	
	Revenue	70,731 12 6	17,489 14 10	88,221 11 4	
	Ecclesiastical	41,945 11 4	29,637 3 7	71,582 14 11	
	Educational	2,136 12 11	25,269 6 7	27,406 3 6	
	General	67,899 3 11	19,537 9 1	87,436 13 0	23,83,542 3 10
Internal Improvement	Agriculture	5,59,416 12 7	2,54,692 6 7	8,14,109 3 2	
	Communications	3,50,095 5 6	7,41,519 0 7	10,91,614 6 1	
	Telegraph	16,096 8 11	944 12 2	17,041 5 1	19,22,764 14 4
	Grand Total	26,46,010 2 6	16,60,296 15 8	43,06,307 2 2	43,06,307 2 2

The establishments have cost 22·6 per cent. on the expenditure as follows:—

	Rs. As. P.
I. Direction	3,38,595 5 9
II. Construction and Collection	7,88,055 13 3
Total, Rupees	11,26,651 3 0

SECTION VIII.—POST OFFICE.

169.

SECTION IX.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Electric Telegraphs.

170. In neither of these Departments has any matter, calling for notice or report in this place, occurred during the year.

SECTION X.—INLAND NAVIGATION.

Re-establishment of the Pilot Establishment on the Gogra.

171. The Pilot Establishment for the navigation of the Gogra, which had been discharged on account of the reported inefficiency of the Pilots, has been reorganized under the orders of the Government of India, and placed under the charge of the Supervisor of Ganges Works. The supervising establishment has been fixed at a cost of Rupees 130 per mensem.

The usual works for maintaining a navigable channel in the Ganges have been carried on with great difficulty, and have been less successful in their results owing to the drought, and the consequent shallowness of the river. It has never been known for very many years to have been so low.

SECTION XI.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Ecclesiastical.

172. Nothing calling for remark has occurred in this Department during the year.

SECTION XII.—FINANCIAL.

173. The principal saving effected during the year has been that of Rupees 23,62,100 in the department of Police, as already shown in a preceding part of this Report.

In Chupprassee Establishments, amounting to Rupees 44,520 per annum.

174. A saving of Rupees 3,710 per mensem, or Rupees 44,520 per annum, has been also effected by reductions in the Establishments of Chupprasees attached to the various offices in these provinces.

In Tuhseel Establishments, amounting to Rupees 50,328 per annum.

175. Reductions of Tuhseel establishments have also taken place in the districts of Etawah, Etah, Mynpoory, Furruckabad, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Muttra, Allygurh, and Mozuffernugger, whereby a sum of Rupees 4,194 per mensem, or Rupees 50,328 per annum, has been saved to the State.

Under the sanction of the Government of India claims to compensation on account of losses incurred during the mutiny, amounting to Rupees 39,13,308, have been made good. The total amount of the admitted claims was Rupees 47,33,814, but the balance had been previously paid to the applicants in the shape of succour.

SECTION XIII.—POLITICAL AND MILITARY.

Treaty with Scindiah fulfilled.

176. The conditions of the treaty between the Government of India and Maharajah Scindiah have been fulfilled, so far as this Government is concerned. That is to say, the Fort and City of Jhansie, the whole of the Assigned Districts of Neemuch, and the stipulated lands in the Jhansie Division have been transferred to the Gwalior Government, with the exception of a

few villages in the Jaloun District, regarding which the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is still doubtful; on the other hand, our officers have received from the representatives of the Durbar the pergunnah of Khunzeeah adjacent to the District of Saugor, the estate of Benee, situated in the Agra and Muttra Districts, and the Jagheer belonging to Maharajah Scindiah in the District of Ajmere. Pillars defining the new boundaries between the Districts of Jhansie and the Territory of Gwalior have been constructed; the demarkation between the Jaloun District and Maharajah Scindiah's possessions, as settled by the recent transfers, has been necessarily delayed, pending the completion of the Agent's arrangements, will be constructed in the course of the ensuing cold weather.

Lands made over to the Nawab of Rampoor.

177. Lands, assessed at Rupees 1,28,542, situated in the Moradabad and Bareilly Districts, have, under the orders of the Government of India, been made over on sovereignty to the Nawab of Rampoor.

To the Chief of Logasee.

178. Four villages, the jumma of which is Rupees 1,925, have, under the same orders, been assigned in reward to the Chief of Logasee.

To the Rajah of Punna.

179. A grant of land, to the value of Rupees 8,775, has been made over to the Rajah of Punnah, in acknowledgment of his services during the disturbances.

Transfer of Nimar to the administration of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

180. During the course of the year, at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the District of Nimar has been removed from the administration of this Government and placed under that of the Agent for the Governor-General in Central India. The grounds for the transfer were, that the district had no affinity to any part of the territory within the jurisdiction of this Government. It was separated by a wide distance from every part of the territories under this Government, and its people and their customs, the tenures of land, the constitution of the administrative agency, and the system of administration differed from the same in the North-Western Provinces.

Fine levied on the Rajah of Bhunye for having permitted a suttee.

181. A fine of Rupees 8,000, equivalent to one year's revenue of the Talooka of Bhunye, in the Ajmere District, has been imposed on Tovewur Singh, the present Rajah, for having permitted the widow of the Rajah whom he succeeded to perform the rite of suttee. The money was not credited to Government, but devoted to the improvement of the ghats and roads in Ajmere and Mhairwarrah.

Military affairs in these Provinces rest solely with the Commander-in-Chief.

182. The management of military affairs in these provinces is not vested in the Local Government, but rests solely with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

SECTION XIV.—"POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE."

Seeds sent to soldiers' gardens, and to zemindars for the supply of the Troops.

183. To soldiers' gardens, which are now springing up in all the Military Stations in the North-Western Provinces and Punjaub, large quantities of vegetable and flower seeds have been distributed from the Botanical Gardens at Saharunpore.

To meet the greatly increasing demand, 20 acres of land have been added to the Chegauri Gardens near Mussourie in the Himalayas, the Teree Rajah having, at the request of the Commissioner of Kumaon, made over the land for the purpose. With this land any demands for the supply of seeds for the Army can be met.

To Civil Officers large quantities of seeds have been forwarded this season, for distribution to zemindars, to enable them to supply stations where European soldiers are quartered.

Extensive dissemination of timber and fruit trees.

184. Large numbers of timber and fruit trees, ornamental shrubs, have been scattered over the country of North-Western Provinces and Punjaub, by the aid of public institutions, public officers, and private parties.

The Tallow Tree of China.

185. Of useful trees, many have been extensively distributed, among which may be mentioned the Tallow Tree of China *(Stillingia sibyera)* which is there largely cultivated, and by its produce alone the taxes are said to be paid in the District of Hong-Kong. It is also cultivated largely in the Districts of Kiansi and Konquain and Chehkiang. It grows equally well on low alluvial plains, on the rich mould of canals, and in sandy soils, and on the acclivities of mountains. From its seeds tallow and oil are procured, which are extensively used throughout the country. Its wood is hard and durable, and its leaves yield a black dye. In this country it is now thriving well, at Paonee, in Gurhwal, at Ayar Tali and Hawul Baugh, in Kumaon at Kangra Valley; and from the produce of the trees some maunds of seeds have been distributed to public institutions, and public and private parties in the North-Western Provinces and Punjaub. The tallow and oil are easily procured from the seeds; the tree, therefore, is well worthy of attention.

The Spanish Chesnut.

186. The edible or Spanish Chesnut, *(Castanean vesca,)* which was introduced some time ago from seeds received from China, has seeded freely this season, and will, therefore, soon become abundant throughout the Hills and Dhoons of the North-Western Provinces. In the Central and Southern Departments of France, a portion of the rural population of France live almost entirely on chesnuts for half the year. In Spain, too, it forms a staple article of food to the agricultural classes. The extensive distribution of this plant throughout the hills will, therefore, be highly useful.

Of fruit trees large numbers have been propagated and distributed.

Large quantities of extract of Hyoscyamus forwarded to the Medical Depôts.

187. For the public service large quantities of extract and dried leaves of Hyoscyamus have been forwarded to the Chief Medical Store-keeper, and to the Medical Depôts.

In 1859 ... lbs. 338 4oz.
In 1860 ... lbs. 233 3oz.

Ditto tubors of the Atus.

188. To the Medical Depôts there have also been forwarded of tubors of the Atus *(Aconitum heterophylum)*.

In 1859 ... lbs. 130
In 1860 ... lbs. 250

By many medical officers the pounded tuber has been extensively used, and that, too, with much advantage in intermittent fevers, and thus the more expensive medicine, quinine, has been saved.

Successful introduction of the hop.

189. The hop plant (*Hunmluslupulus*) has been grown to a considerable extent this season in the Deyrah Dhoon, and the hops obtained have been pronounced by Mr. Mackinnon, brewer, of Mussoorie, equal to the finest imported from England. That hops, therefore, can be produced in this country, fitted for brewing, has now been satisfactorily proved, and it is now for those who are interested in its extensive production, to ascertain for themselves whether they can be profitably grown.

Experimental cultivation of flax.

190. Flax *(Simun usitatissimum)*.—For many years a small experiment has been conducted in the garden, in order to show the superiority of the Russian fibre to the produce of this country. Plants raised from the Russian seeds vary in height from 3½ to 4½ feet, while those of the latter seldom range more than 2 or 2½ feet. The plants raised from seeds, imported ten years ago, are as good this season as when the seeds were first sown, showing that they do not degenerate for many years. This is an important fact, as good seeds, when once imported, will not require to be renewed for a length of time. Doctor Jameson has been authorized to take up 50 acres of land, in immediate proximity to the Botanical Gardens, for the production and acclimatization of flax seed of the best quality ; also, to provide for the importation to this country of one ton of the best flax seed, and of half a dozen sets of such necessary implements as cannot be made up in this country.

Cuttings of the Chinese mulberry distributed extensively for silk cultivation.

191. *Mulberry Plants.*—Silk cultivation is now attracting considerable attention in the Punjaub, and to enable parties to rear plantations, Dr. Jameson has distributed cuttings of the *Morus Multicanlis*, and of another fine variety of mulberry lately received from China, from one of the finest silk districts, in very large numbers.

Successful results of tea cultivation.

192. The tea plant continues to be scattered broad-cast over the Hills and Dhoons of the North-West Provinces and Punjaub. To companies and private parties the large quantity of 75 tons of seeds, and 2,500,000 seedling plants have been distributed gratis during the last season, and 42 tons of seeds, and 4,000,000 of plants, reserved for the extension of the plantations.

193. The financial conditions of the plantations of the North-West Provinces may be thus represented:—

42,210 lbs. of tea at Rs. 1-8-0 per lb	Rs.	63,316	0	0
1,199 maunds of seeds at Rs. 20 per maund, (given gratis to planters)	„	23,980	0	0
Total, Rs.	„	87,296	0	0
2,300,000, at Rupees 3 per 100 (given gratis to planters)	„	69,000	0	0
Total, Rs.	„	1,56,296	0	0
Expenditure, Rs.	„	57,000	0	0
Balance, Rs.	„	99,296	0	0

194. Doctor Jameson's report on the tea cultivation in these Provinces having been published in an appendix to the *Gazette*, it does not appear necessary to give any further details in this place.

Measures adopted for opening out roads in the cotton producing districts.

195. The officers of the cotton producing Districts of these Provinces have been directed to put all the interior lines of communication into thorough repair, and to improve them, where necessary, so as to facilitate, in the highest possible degree, the exportations of the next season's cotton crop; and in cases, where new lines of communication with the great outlets from these Provinces are needed, to construct them without delay, so that they shall be in a travelable condition, as soon as the export of next year's season shall commence.

No census of the population taken.

196. No census of the population was taken in any part of these Provinces during the past year.

SECTION XV.—"FORESTS."

Causes which led to the formation of an establishment for the protection of the interests of Government, in the extensive forests of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

197. In the year 1854, when the present Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, Major Erskine, first took charge, representations were made by the Officers of the Public Works Department, of the difficulties of procuring timber for their buildings, owing to the indiscriminate felling of large teak trees within the British boundaries, and of the necessity which existed for the adoption of measures to check the rapid destruction of the forests which was going on. The Commissioner made enquiries, and shortly after, reported to the

Sudder Board of Revenue that, in the greater part of the territories, hardly any teak trees of large growth were remaining, that, at the time of settlement, the rights of Government to the forests had not been reserved, and that Colonel Sleeman having held that the landholders with whom Government had made the settlement, possessed no rights in the forests either, had by proclamation in 1855, declared every body free to cut what wood he pleased in any of the forests, and that speedy clearance of all large trees had been the consequence; still, in the Mundla, Seonee, Saugor, Nursingpore, and Baitool Districts, some of the forests has been reserved as Government property, and in these there still remained fine trees. These forests in the Mundla District had, for a time, been placed under the charge of the Executive Engineer of the Deccan Road, and the District Officers had been directed to visit the forest tracts annually, and report, but they had all too much to do to attend to these orders, and the Commissioner considered that an European Commissioned Officer, with some knowledge of forest-keeping, should be appointed to the charge of the whole forests. Subsequently, the Commissioner again urged the immediate appointment of such an officer, stating that there was still an immense deal of timber, but, difficult of access, that vistas should be cut into the forests, and roads made into them, and from them to the Nerbudda and Soane rivers.

198. The Government of these Provinces having called on the Sudder Board of Revenue for an expression of their views regarding the preservation of these forests, a visit was made to the Districts by the Senior Member of the Board, and a note drawn up by him, was submitted with a report, to the effect that the rights of Government had not been reserved to the forests in general, but only to tracts called Doorasee and Doomghur Tal in Seonee and Ghurra Kota, 30 miles from Saugor; but that there remained with the Government clear and undisputable right to alter the terms of settlement with the persons who should succeed to these tenures on the demise of existing incumbents.

199. With regard to the forest tracts which were, at that time, the property of Government, it was reported that Doorasee and Doomghur Tal, in the Seonee District, had been under kham management since the expiry of the last lease.

These forests were described as being extensive, and comprising some villages in their areas, the maximum income per annum derived had been Rs. 26,664, and the expenditure under Rs. 100 per annum. The income had been credited as sayer revenue.

200. The Ghurra Kota forest, 10 miles in circumference, had many fine teak trees, and yielded Rs. 800 income, not including the price of timber supplied to the Public Works Department for Government buildings at Saugor.

201. The largest forests were in Mundla, but the whole of this District had been settled in talookas, and Government right had not been reserved, so that till next settlement, nothing could be done towards setting apart tracts for conservation.

202. If it was said, a conservator and establishment could hereafter be appointed, the forests in Mundla and Seonee with the Doorasee and Doomghur Tal, would form a suitable charge, being all contiguous. The soil was described as peculiarly adapted for the growth of trees, and the Nerbudda convenient; but the region must be opened out before a sufficient income could be hoped for.

203. About the Baitool forests, no information had been procured.

204. The whole of the income derived from the produce of these forests should, it was urged, be devoted to cutting roads and vistas into the forests.

205. The orders passed on this were, that at the coming settlement, all extensive forest tracts should be excluded from the settlement, but that where there might not be sufficient extent of jungle, near a village or tract of villages, to warrant its entire exclusion from the settlement, the proprietary right to it should be at once conceded as well as to the cultivated area. Of the jungle, capable of cultivation, the jumma should be fixed on moderate terms with reference to future prospects of clearance, and where there could be no hopes of clearance, the jungle assets should be included in the whole village jumma.

206. Shortly subsequent to this, in June 1856, a question arising as to the price which should be charged to the Railway Department, for timber furnished from the Government forests, the Commissioner reported to the Board, that in 1850, the price per log of teak had been fixed at Rs. 2-8-0, but that at that time, in consequence of no large trees being left, it had become necessary to lower the price to Rs. 1-8-0 per log.

207. The subject was recently brought up again, owing to reports reaching the Sudder Board of Revenue of depredations being committed by the contractors for Railway Sleepers, and, on the 31st of January last, the Board addressed the Officiating Commissioner of these territories, reminding him that, now the term of the previous settlement had expired, measures should be taken to enforce the principles laid down by the Government as described above, directing that all large forest tracts should be marked off and placed under official surveillance forthwith; some to be reserved for future growth and supply of timber, others to be at once made available to the public, and fixing the duty to be paid for permission to cut timber at four annas per tree, the duties to form an item of sayer revenue, out of which the officials in charge were to be paid, and the surplus devoted to opening out communications. All tracts not thus marked off and reserved, to be left entirely at the disposal of the landholders of the mouzahs within whose limits they were.

208. Reference having been made in this department to the Commissioner, in regard to the reports which had reached the Government of the doings of the Sleeper Contractors, the Commissioners sent up these instructions of the Board, and observed that they had been received during his absence on leave, that had he been present, he should have again urged the appointment of a Forest Ranger, and recommended that the tax be made one Rupee instead of four annas per tree.

209. The District Officers, he added, could not effectually carry out the instructions of Government, and a separate officer and establishment were, in his opinion, indispensably necessary.

210. In the meanwhile, the Sudder Board of Revenue had addressed the Lieutenant-Governor on this subject, setting forth that the conservancy of large extents of territory, seeing how largely nature had taken upon itself this office, was needless; and would involve a large expenditure with no commensurate advantages, and that the proper course was to select certain tracts where timber abounded and reproduction was certain, to regulate consumption and reproduction by simple rules, and apply the revenue derived to opening up communications; that it was an object to encourage the clearance of these thick jungles, and not to check it, and that they were so vast and dense, that the waste officers had seen going on in the outskirts of them, was not worth thinking of. The tracts to be reserved had yet to be marked off, where this had not been done and registered, and, large as this reservation was, it would form but a small portion of the enormous tracts yet inaccessible; the rules issued provided for the assertion of the State's just dues, and for the creation of a revenue, the income of which, after paying a mere Overseer establishment for these localities, might be available for the effective conservancy of tracts permanently reserved.

211. The Lieutenant-Governor remarked on this that, probably, the Board and the Commissioner were agreed as to the course to be pursued; the difference between them being that the latter thought a special Conservancy Establishment at once needed.

In this His Honor concurred with the Commissioner. At the time, an extraordinary demand for timber for Railway Sleepers and buildings had arisen, and there was abundant evidence to show that, in the tracts given up to the public, reckless waste was being committed. Such was sure to be the case, while indiscriminate felling is permitted. His Honor saw little reason to suppose that the Board's object of clearing the jungle land for cultivation would be promoted, brush wood, briars, and stumps of trees would be left by the woodmen, and the land no more easily brought under cultivation than before.

212. His Honor also concurred with the Commissioner in thinking the duty of four annas per tree far too small. At such a rate it would well pay the contractors to cut trees of half growth, which would produce one, or perhaps two sleepers, and this would not only be to the waste of the forests, but also to the injury of the Railway, as the sleepers, so obtained, would be of inferior quality to those got out of trees of larger growth.

His Honor was of opinion that *every sleeper* might pay a duty of four annas, and at this rate, supposing the produce of the largest trees to be ten sleepers, the charge per tree would be only Rs. 2-8-0, which was the same amount charged per log to the Railway Department a few years ago.

213. It was certain that a very great length of Railway would be supplied with its sleepers from these forests, and it was perhaps not too high an estimate to suppose that 1,000,000 of sleepers would be drawn from them in the course of the next three years, which, at four annas per sleeper, would give a revenue of 2½ lakhs of Rupees in that period, and, as in addition to sleepers, large quantities of timber would be required for Railway buildings, it seemed not unlikely that, from the Railways alone, a revenue equal to one lakh of Rupees per annum might be derived.

214. If, as the Board seemed to contemplate, the opening up of communications into the interior of the forests was to be awaited before putting in force the Government rights in them, the result was likely to be a great loss to the State.

215. The Railway Contractors, it was not to be doubted, would make their way into the heart of the forests long before the officials of the District could get into them, and thus secure their harvest, without contribution to the public revenue.

216. The immediate object, therefore, was to provide for the prevention of further waste, and for the introduction of a system of good economical forest management; and with this object in view, the permission of the Government of India was asked to entertain, at once, a special establishment for the conservation of the forests in these territories, just as, with reference to the increasing demand for timber, a special establishment had been recently sanctioned for the management of the Kemaon, Gurhwal, and Dehra Dhoon Forests.

217. The Lieutenant-Governor further proposed to place the whole sayer revenue at the disposal of the Superintendent of the forests for the payment of the requisite establishments for the opening up of the forests, by the construction of roads and the execution of other measures, having for their object the facilitation of access to the most valuable, and, now, unapproachable, portions of these extensive tracts known to abound with timber and mineral products.

218. The Government of India was pleased to sanction these proposals and the establishment for the above purpose, as noted in the margin; the Superintendent has also been vested with the powers of a Magistrate within those tracts, to enable him to punish breaches of forest laws.

	Rs.	As.	P.
1 Superintendent...	800	0	0
Deduct Military pay	121	12	0
Balance, Rupees	678	4	0
1 English Writer	50	0	0
1 Moonshee...	25	0	0
1 Hindee ditto and Cash-keeper	20	0	0
1 Native Doctor	25	0	0
1 Mohurrir	20	0	0
4 Chuprassees, at 5 per month each	20	0	0
1 Supervisor	100	0	0
1 Head Overseer...	60	0	0
2 Second Class ditto, at 50 per month each	100	0	0
4 Jemadars, at 20 per month each	80	0	0
10 Duffadars at 10 per month each	100	0	0
64 Burkundauzes, at 5 per month each	320	0	0
Total, Rs.	1,598	4	0

219. During the past year every exertion was made to clear out the old timber from the Kemaon forests, as was stated in last report. All felled timber (left by contractors, who,

under the old system, were permitted to fell trees at pleasure) which was worth cutting, has been made use of, and all sawn timber of whatever scantling which was worth carriage, has been removed to Kasheepoorah, or collected in safe depôts in the forest. The quantity of prepared timber of all kinds is shown in the subjoined statement.

Operations in the forests of Kemaon and Gurhwal.

Names of Timber.	New.			Old.			
	At Kasheepoorah.	At Depôt.	Total.	At Kasheepoorah.	At Depôt.	Total.	Grand Total.
Sleepers	235	56,134	56,369	10,795	.....	10,795	67,164
Planks	712	11,636	12,348	5,285	2,688	7,973	20,321
Kurrees	223	17,235	17,458	19,722	17,177	36,899	54,357
Logs	.....	.....	.....	1,926	11	1,937	1,937
Jora Goreeka	1,604	126	1,730	2	.....	2	1,732
Miscellaneous	24	14,264	14,288	3,813	6,400	10,213	24,501
Total	2,798	99,395	1,02,193	41,543	26,276	67,819	1,70,012

The amount expended under all heads was Rs. 1,21,734. The timber at Kasheepoorah will be sold in November next.

220. Very little was done in the Gurhwal forests during the past year. Carriage was not procurable on account of the famine in Bijnour, and as there was a large quantity of timber collected, for which there was no market, on account of the difficulty of removing it, the establishment was employed in collecting at Jumna Ghât the sleepers which remained in the forest at the close of the previous season. The Deyrah Dhoon forests were closed during the whole year.

SECTION XVI.—MINING.

Formation of a Company to work the rich and extensive coal and iron mines in the valley of the Nerbudda.

221. In the early part of 1857, Mr. Blackwell, a mineral viewer, was deputed by the Government of Bombay to examine the mineral district of the Nerbudda extending along the valley from Baug eastwards to Jubbulpore, a distance of 350 miles, bounded on the north by the Vindhyan range, and on the south by the Satpoorah or Puchunerry Hills, a breadth of from 20 to 50 miles. His report went to show that of known mines, the best coal was found at Mopani in Nursingpore, and the best iron was made at Tendukhera in Jubbulpore. The former is south and the latter north of the Nerbudda river, the longitudes of both places being about 80 miles west of the town of Jubbulpore.

222. The same view had been taken previously in 1855, by Mr. H. B. Medlicott, in his report on the coal and iron deposits of the Nerbudda Valley. The coal measures at Mopani, as exposed in the banks of a stream, consisted of two beds, the upper 5 feet, the lower 10 feet in thickness; the latter looked promising. The recent experiments in Bombay showed that it cokes well [66·63 per cent.] is remarkably free from sulphur, and yields ash 18·09 per cent.

223. The iron deposit at Tendukhera underlies the black surface soil and 20 feet of red and yellow clay; towards the north it rests upon a silicious rock, and the ore is associated with a silicious matrix, while to the south it occurs in limestone and becomes calcareous, being thus naturally combined with its proper flux. The ore is thus of excellent quality, containing about 40 per cent. of iron, is very easy to smelt, and its value is enhanced by its proximity to the Mopani coal, 30 miles distant upon the opposite side of the valley.

224. Under the sanction of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, a Company has been got up through the instrumentality of Mr. Blackwell, to work the mines at these two places; and that gentleman is at this moment in the locality.

225. The general conditions attached to the sanction of this grant by the Secretary of State, were:—

1*st.*—Minimum capital of the Company to be £100,000, of which £20,000 must be paid up before occupation could be given.

2*nd.*—The license, which was to be limited to the minerals, and not to convey any rights in the surface of the soil, to be for fifty years.

3*rd.*—A fixed rent of Rs. 100 per annum to be paid for the first five years, and Rs. 1,000 per annum after that period. A royalty to be paid by the Company after the fifth year, of one Rupee per ton of iron manufactured, eight annas per ton of iron ore sold, and four annas per ton of coal raised for sale and for other minerals in the same proportion. The fixed rent to merge in the royalties annually payable after the fifth year.

4*th.*—The Company to have the power of surrender after five years, in which case it would not be incumbent on the Government to purchase the plant, buildings, &c.

5*th.*—The Government to give aid in respect of the surface of the soil and of land for the necessary tramways and approaches, so far as Government might see fit and might be consistent with the rights of others.

6*th.*—The Company to be bound to produce 5,000 tons of marketable iron within five years after the opening of the Jubbulpore extension, or of the Great Indian

Peninsular Railway from Bombay to Jubbulpore, and after the expiration of five years not less than 1,500 tons annually.

7th.—At the close of the term of fifty years the Government to have the option of renewing the license, or to take over the buildings and plant at a valuation to be made by representatives of both sides.

8th.—The powers and privileges which might be granted to any Company on the above conditions to be subject to any rights or interests at present possessed by the natives in respect to the iron and other materials in the tract included in the license, and *before operations could be commenced the Company to purchase such rights or interest at a fair valuation.* Any rights thus accruing to the Company, on the cessation of the Company's operations, from whatever cause, to become the property of Government, who would be bound to pay to the Company the amount actually disbursed by them on this account.

226. The limits of the tract were first defined by Mr. Oldham thus :—

MAPANI. *North boundary.*—The Nerbudda River.

South boundary on east and west line, two miles south of the escapement of the Gondwara Hills overlooking the Nerbudda Valley.

East boundary.—A line drawn from the exit of the Hurd River from the said Hills, due north to the Nerbudda River.

West boundary.—A parallel line drawn from the exit of the Kewa River due north to the Nerbudda.

Tendeekhera. *North boundary.*—To the foot of the Vindhya Hills immediately north of Tendeekhera.

South boundary.—To be the Nerbudda.

The space between the two to be enclosed by two north and south lines drawn from the south face of the Vindhya Hills, in the immediate vicinity of Tendekhera to the Nerbudda river.

One of these lines, to pass two miles east of the town of Tendekhera, will be the eastern boundary under Mr. Oldham's first proposal; the other line, to pass four miles west of the same town, will similarly form the western boundary.

227. The total area is not much under 300 square miles, and the limits of the tract to be granted to the Company have not yet been finally settled. Steps have been taken to get a topographical survey of the ground executed, meanwhile Mr. Blackwell

has been authorized to survey and apply for such plots of ground within the above general limits as may, in his judgment, suit the present requirements of the Company, and, after transfer by the local authorities, to occupy the land for mining purposes.

228. It has been ascertained that the native miners on the spot possess no substantial rights in the mines, either proprietary or prescriptive. If, however, they should refuse to work under the Company, and consequently be entirely dispossessed, it has been arranged that the Company shall compensate them for the loss of their accustomed means of livelihood. The terms will be adjusted between them and the Company amicably, subject to the control of the District Officer, and to his direct interference, whenever he may see occasion for it. It will be the duty of that Officer to see that there shall be fair dealing between the native miners and the Company in every respect. It is, however, anticipated that the miners will gladly take service under the Company whose interest it will be to treat them with liberality.

229. The conditions of the license to be granted to the Company have formed the subject of much correspondence, and are still under consideration of the Government of India.

Companies formed by Messrs. Rees, Davis and Co., and Messrs. Drummond and Co., for the working of iron mines in the Kumaon Hills.

230. During the past year the property of the Government in the works established at Deebowree and Ramgurh, in the Kumaon Hills, have been transferred to the trustees of a Company, known by the name of Messrs. Drummond and Co., at a valuation which has been accepted, and it is hoped that the license under which this Company will carry on mining operations within certain defined tracts will shortly be executed by both parties concerned. The Company have fulfilled the preliminary condition of depositing two and a half lakhs of rupees in the Almorah Treasury. The subsidiary terms of the license have been the subject of much consideration, and will, it is believed, be definitely settled by the Government of India at no distant date. The boundaries of the tract to be assigned to Messrs. Drummond and Co., have been determined, subject to the approval of the same Government; and there appears to be no bar now to the completion of the engagements between the Company and the Government.

231. Messrs. Rees, Davis and Co., another Company, have for same time past been established at Koorpa Tal, and five or six miles from the sanatarium of Nynee Tal, and have commenced work. It is understood that they will unite with Messrs. Drummond and Co.

SECTION. XVII.—SURVEYS.

Surveys.

232. NOTHING calling for remark has occurred in this Department during the year under report, except that the survey of the Jubbulpore Division, which was intermitted some years ago, has been resumed.

SECTION XVIII.—VACCINATION.

Result of vaccine operations in the district of Gurhwal.

233. Dr. Pearson, the Superintendent of Vaccine in Gurhwal and Rohilcund, has reported that last year there was in the former district one death from small-pox, and one only, amongst a population, numbering about 250,000, spread over a tract of country 5,000 square miles in extent, and this at a cost of six Vaccinators on Rs. 10 each per mensem, or £72 sterling per annum. This Province, therefore, may be regarded as entirely protected. It is intended during the ensuing season to extend vaccination, on the system which has been so eminently successful in Gurhwal, to the Province of Kumaon; and to concentrate the whole strength of existing Vaccine Establishments in Rohilcund, in the districts of Bijnour and Moradabad with the same object in view the operations will be conducted by Dr. Pearson himself, and that the result will be successful is not to be doubted.

Result of vaccine operations in Rohilcund.

234. In Rohilcund the numbers vaccinated this season have been, owing to the famine, smaller than usual, viz., in all, 28,151; of this number 16,346 were successful, 6,359 unsuccessful; 2,491 doubtful; in 2,955, result unknown. In the hills, there were vaccinated 11,121; of whom 9,801 were successful; 567 unsuccessful; 461 doubtful; in 292 result unknown: making a grand total of 39,272 vaccinated; giving an average of upwards of 250 operations per mensem by each vaccinator, which is nearly as much as one man can accomplish properly. From the Hill Depôt were distributed 7,794 crusts, 1,568 points, and 191 glasses, a considerable increase on former years.

Result of the operations in the Agra Circle not reported.

235. Owing to the lamented death of Dr. Currie, no returns of the result of the vaccination operations in the Agra Circle have been received.

SECTION XIX.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Report on the administration of the Agra Medical School during the year.

236. Dr. Playfair reports that a knowledge of the existence of the Agra Medical School, and also its popularity, is extending; the number of candidates for admission is a fair proof of this, and especially the fact, that a great many come from a distance to undergo the preliminary examination.

237. On the 1st of November 1860, of 88 candidates, whose names were registered, 23 belonged to Agra, 65 to other stations.

On the 15th of April 1861, of 83 registered candidates, 24 were residents of Agra, 59 of other stations.

238. For the first time since the formation of the School after the entrance examination of April 1860, eight boys attended the classes without pay, two of these passed so good an examination that they were admitted as stipendiary students in November.

Again, during the past winter session, there were seven boys attending without pay, of whom two proved themselves worthy of admission.

239. In April 1860, students were for the first time sworn in before the Cantonment Joint Magistrate to study for three years, and to serve Government for seven years as Native Doctors.

This measure had been advised by Dr. Playfair, owing to the frequency of desertions.

The result has been most satisfactory. Of 25 students admitted in November 1860, not one absconded. It has never before happened that the whole of the students remained throughout the session.

240. The majority of the students are said to have behaved well; of the sixteen senior students ten have received diplomas.

New Dispensaries set on foot during the year.

241. New Dispensaries have been established during the year at Hurda, Bunsee, and Umpooree.

SECTION XX.—MISCELLANEOUS (FAMINE.)

Preliminary remarks.

242. THE most prominent feature in the history of the year embraced in this report is the Famine, which has desolated parts of these provinces. This calls for a more detailed notice, perhaps, than it is usual to accord to the several branches of the administration in these annual reports.

Little or no rain fell during the month of June 1860; and in July the reports which reached the Lieutenant-Governor, of the prospects of the season, were very unfavorable. It was brought to his notice that, in some parts of the country, more particularly in Western Rohilcund, and in parts of the Meerut Division, the people were driven, a they had been in the disastrous year of 1837-38, to the use of mangoe-stones as an article of food; and that these were selling at the high rate of one and a half maund per Rupee.

Precautionary Circular issued in July 1860.

243. As time went on, and rain still continued to be withheld, the anxiety for the future increased, and it became the duty of the head of the Government to provide, by timely arrangements, for the relief of the distress which seemed to be imminent.

The drought being unabated until the 16th July 1860, a Circular was addressed to all Commissioners of Divisions, pointing out that the various works, which were in progress under the direction of the Road and Ferry Fund Committees, might afford the means of giving occupation to many, and that, in those Districts which were traversed by the Ganges Canal, the excavation of irrigating channels (which was to be carried on extensively during the coming season) would provide employment for more. There could be no doubt, it was observed, that the Officers belonging to the Departments of Irrigation and of Public Works, would pay ready attention to the representations of the District Officers, and receive into their laboring gangs as many people as they could furnish with suitable employment.

244. But, if these means (as was quite possible) should be found insufficient, the Commissioners were authorized to undertake the execution of works in each District, with the special object of alleviating the distress that might prevail; to provide for the due control of the gangs to be employed on them, and for the regulation of the special expenditure so to be incurred.

245. It was pointed out that there were few Districts in which there were not many works the completion of which would be highly beneficial to the people, and the selection was left to the discretion of the Commissioner, acting in concert with the Magistrate of each District, subject to report for the information of the Government.

246. The Commissioners were enjoined to take care that each particular work should be of real utility and benefit to the District, and that a fair measure of labor should be obtained for the wages to be given. The rate of daily remuneration was estimated at about one and a half anna for each man, one anna for each woman, and half an anna for each child under twelve years of age.

247. A small establishment was directed to be attached to each laboring gang, for the purpose of keeping lists of all who were employed, making daily payments, and keeping careful accounts of expenditure, as well as for the purpose of directing and controlling the labor. Instructions were added to ensure the Commissioner to the local Government of periodical reports and accounts, which should keep it fully informed of the measures in progress, and of the expenditure.

248. The Commissioners were informed that the Officers of the Irrigation Department, and the several Executive Engineers, would co-operate with the local Officers in giving employment to the destitute classes of the population; and it was to be understood that no special work, as above described, should be undertaken, unless the Officers above named, and the Road and Ferry Fund Committees, were unable to provide labor on sanctioned works to a sufficient extent.

249. They were told that they would be held responsible that the strictest possible economy should be enforced, consistent with the object in view, that the expenditure

should be closely supervised, and that it should continue only so long as the necessity might exist.

Aid to the extent of six lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India.

250. At the same time the Sudder Board of Revenue were instructed on the subject of timely remissions of revenue wherever these might be needed. Shortly after the issue of this Circular, which was purely precautionary, copious rain was reported to have fallen in the Meerut Division, and it was hoped for a time that the calamity impending over us had passed away; the hopes so created, however, were almost as soon disappointed. The rain which usually falls in October, and was reasonably looked for at that time, was not vouchsafed, and the consequence was, not only that there was an extensive failure of the khureef crop, but also that the sowings for the rubbee were extremely limited. By the latter end of October, it became painfully evident that the people in the Meerut Division were threatened with absolute starvation and that those in parts of the Rohilcund and Agra Divisions were in little better plight. The Government of India were consequently asked to place five or six lakhs at the disposal of this Government to meet the emergency, and this request was at once acceded to.

Public works set on foot, and rules laid down for the supervision of labor.

251. On the receipt of the sanction of the Government of India to this proposal, it was resolved to set the following works on foot, in order to provide labor for the suffering population of all the distressed Districts of the Meerut Division, and the adjacent Districts of Rohilcund.

1*st.*—The Road between Roorkee and Dehra.

2*nd.*—The Road between Ghurmookhtesur and Delhi *viâ* Haupper.

3*rd.*—The excavation of the channel of the Futtehgurh Branch of the Ganges Canal.

4*th.*—The excavation of the Boolundshuhur Branch of the same.

To these were subsequently added the re-construction of the Strand Road at Agra, and clearings and levellings around the Fort there; the prosecution of the Irrigation Works near Futtehpore-Seekree, in the Agra District; a Railway feeding road to the Station at Shekoabad; and various other minor works, some with local funds, and others at later periods, with grants made by the Central Relief Committee at Agra. Grants were also made, at a more advanced period of the season, for the construction of the Budaon and Bareilly Road; and for the continuance of Irrigation Works in Rohilcund, for which it had been found impossible to provide funds in the Department of Public Works Budget for 1861-62.

252. It does not seem out of place to note briefly the general principles which were prescribed for the guidance of those who were entrusted with the administration of relief in the way of Public Works. This duty was committed, in respect of Irrigation

Works, to the Officers of the Department, and in respect of all others, excepting only the Roorkee and Dehra Road (which involved engineering difficulties, and had, before the emergency arose, been placed in charge of a Departmental Officer) to the Road and Ferry Fund Committees of the several distressed Districts. These principles were :—

1*st.*—That no able-bodied man, and no woman, or child of six or eight years old, capable of working, should receive relief, except in exchange for labor.

2*nd.*—That the rate of daily wages should be kept at the lowest possible scale, the object being to save the people from starvation, not to attract those who could obtain employment elsewhere.

3*rd.*—That the labor should be, as much as possible, concentrated, so as to make supervision easy and economical.

4*th.*—That each project, not under professional direction as a Government work like the Roorkee Road, or the Futtehgurh Branch Canal, should be such that a reasonable hope of its completion, while the distress lasted, might be entertained. It was suggested that daily wages at the rate of one and a half anna each woman, and half an anna for each child under twelve years of age, would suffice for the purpose in view. These rates not to be absolutely binding, but not to be exceeded without the sanction of Government.

253. The following more detailed rules were directed to be observed, as regards the supervision of the labor :

1*st.*—Works, not under professional direction, to be carried out by the Road and Ferry Fund Committees.

2*nd.*—Where the work, as in the case of the Roorkee Road, was a Government work under professional direction, the labor to be conducted according to the instructions of the Officer in charge. But the members of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee, with the special native establishment to be entertained, were required to supervise the labor, and keep the accounts of expenditure, the object being that such expenditure should not appear as a charge against the Public Works Department, but, as it actually was, as a disbursement for the relief of the people from want.

3*rd.*—The people, accepting labor upon these works, to be divided into laboring gangs of convenient number, and to each gang a small native establishment to be attached, the expense of such establishment being chargeable to the sum assigned to the particular work.

4*th.*—Every such establishment to be formed by the Road and Ferry Fund Committee, on a scale as economical as might be consistent with its objects.

5th.—The duty of this establishment to be, (1) to keep a Register, showing the number of laborers daily employed, and other particulars; (2) to make daily payments of wages to each person belonging to the gang; (3) to keep up careful accounts of daily expenditure, and to forward to the Road and Ferry Fund Committee, at the end of each month, a complete cash account for that period; (4) to superintend the labor, and to measure the work done on each day, in order to secure a fair proportion of work from each person according to his or her physical capacity, for the wages to be given.

6th.—The Register to be kept in the form given below; at the close of each day an extract from it of the entries for that day to be sent to the Vice-President of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee, or to any member of the Committee, who might have charge of the particular section of the work. In the latter case, such member, after examination of the extract, to forward it to the Vice-President of the Committee, for information and record. The punctual daily transmission of these extracts from the Register to be insisted on as a chief check.

1.	2.	3.			4.	5.	6.	7.			8.		
		Number employed.						Rates of daily wages.			Sum of daily wages distributed.		
Month.	Date.	Remaining from preceding day.	Received.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.

7th.—The work to be measured at the end of every week, and report of progress to be forwarded on every Saturday evening to the Vice-President of the Committee.

8th.—The Road and Ferry Fund Committees, under the direction of the Commissioner, to arrange for the frequent inspection of the laboring gangs by the members severally, and by other gentlemen who might be induced to co-operate, and might be for the time associated with them for that purpose.

9th.—The Committee to use their discretion as to the details of the supervising arrangements. It was pointed out that the work (if it extended over a considerable length, as the Roorkee Road) might be advantageously divided into sections, and the supervision of the gangs and the establishments, in one or more sections, might be committed to each member.

10*th.*—Every laboring gang to be visited by an European Officer at least once a week, and as much oftener as possible, with a view to check errors and abuses.

11*th.*—The visiting member to inspect the work, and correct any errors which might be apparent; or, if the work were under professional direction, to report such errors to the Officer in charge, with a view to correction; to check the measurements of excavation, or other work done; to satisfy himself that the numbers and classes of the laboring gangs were correctly represented in the Register; to examine the accounts, and see that they were kept accurately and up to date; and to secure, by all the means in his power, that the wages were paid daily to those who had earned them.

12*th.*—It was pointed out that the employment of native establishments being unavoidable, the only security against peculation and other abuses would rest in close supervision by thoroughly reliable Europeans, and the Committees were to regard it as their chief duty to enforce this supervision, with the aid of their several members, or by special agency, if that should be necessary.

13*th.*—Every member so visiting the laboring gangs to enter in a memorandum the result of each inspection, and to forward the memorandum to the Vice-President of the Committee, for information and for record, a book to be kept up by the Committee for the purpose.

14*th.*—The Committee to make, from time to time, such advances to the head of each of the native establishments attached to laboring gangs, as might be requisite to meet the disbursements for a week, or other limited period.

15*th.*—At the end of every month, the head of each native establishment to render an account for the month, exhibiting all advances received, and, *per contra*, all disbursements made. This account to be in the hands of the Vice-President on or before the 5th of the month following that to which it related. Its punctual transmission to be insisted on by the Committee, and enforced by penalties, if necessary.

16*th.*—On or before the 10th of each month, the Committee to forward to the Commissioner a brief report, showing the result of the operations during the preceding month on each work in progress, accompanied by a complete and accurate account of the entire expenditure incurred, whether for establishments, for wages of labor, for the purchase of tools, or other purpose.

17*th.*—These reports and accounts to be passed on in original to the Government by the Commissioner, after endorsing such remarks as he might desire to make. It was laid down that they should be in the hands of the Government at the latest by the 20th of each month.

254. But though it was hoped that the opening of these works would give employment to many, and save them from starvation, it was obvious that special arrangements must be made for the supply of food on the spot to all persons incapacitated for labor by age or bodily infirmity, or by debility consequent on starvation. Local Relief Committees were therefore formed at the sudder stations of the distressed districts for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and superintending the measures of relief to be presently described; the Government of India, at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor, having engaged to place at the disposal of each Committee a sum equal to the amount which might be raised, either in the form of donations, or of monthly subscriptions from private charity.

Formation of Local Committees for the relief of the poor.

255. A Central Committee composed of the gentlemen noted in the margin, was formed at Agra, to invite subscriptions from the general public in these Provinces and elsewhere; and besides giving local relief, to aid the Local Committees of outlying districts, so far as the means placed at their disposal by private charity, and the equivalent contributions of the Government, would permit.

Formation of a Central Committee at Agra.

President.
R. B. Morgan, Esquire, C. S.

Members.
M. R. Gubbins, Esq., C. S.
James Lean, Esq., C. S.
G. T. Harvey, Esq., C. S.
A. Ross, Esq., C. S.
Brigadier Showers, C. B.
Colonel Barr.
Colonel Hardinge.
John Murray, Esq., M. D.
A. L. M. Phillips, Esq., C. S.
Colonel Hennessy,
Captain Walcott.
W. Birks, Esq.
J. T. Prichard, Esq.
Revd. Father Lewis.
— Cowley, Esq.

Secretary.
Rev. D. Fynes-Clinton.

The Central Relief Committee was placed at Agra, because

1*st.*—So far as the Circle within which the distress prevailed was concerned, Agra was centrical.

2*nd.*—Because some of the highest Officers of the Government, and most influential members of society, resided there.

3*rd.*—Because there was a large non-official community, both European and native, many of whom would gladly give their assistance.

4*th.*—Because there were consequently facilities, which did not exist everywhere, for the formation of a Committee, in which all classes should be represented.

256. The Government, in virtue of the contribution which it was prepared to give, was considered entitled to claim that some of its Officers should belong to the Committee, and that the proceedings of the Committees should be under its control; but the Lieutenant-Governor was desirous, at the same time, that the non-official community, both European and native, should be, if possible, represented in all the Committees, both Central and Local.

Government agree to give an equivalent to the amount of local donations and subscriptions.

Rules laid down for the guidance of Local District Committees.

257. The following Rules were laid down for the guidance of the operations of each District Committee. It was directed—

1*st.*—That no able-bodied person, whether man, woman, or child, of age to carry a basket of earth, or perform other such light work, should receive relief in food, but that all such should be sent off to a laboring gang.

2*nd.*—That all, who were helpless from age, or physical infirmity, and who, being destitute, and without the means of procuring food, might apply to the Committee for relief, should receive it in the form of food.

3*rd.*—That the food so distributed should be cooked, persons being engaged for that purpose, from whose hands none could object, on the ground of caste prejudices, to receive food.

4*th.*—That the purchase, preparation, and distribution of the food should be entrusted to a Sub-Committee, composed of respectable members of the native community, with some trustworthy Officer of the Government, as, *e. g.*, a native Deputy Collector or Tehseeldar, as their President.

5*th.*—That there should be but one daily distribution of food, to be made in the presence of two or more members of the Sub-Committee, at a fixed hour, and at a fixed place, due notice being given of both.

6*th.*—That a full ration should be given to each man, woman, and child relieved, and that the ration for all of each class should be uniform.

7*th.*—That the Sub-Committee should receive from the Committee periodical advances, to enable them to purchase grain, to pay the wages of the cooks and other servants who might be required, and to meet any incidental expenses.

8*th.*—That these advances should be accounted for by the Sub-Committee, who were required to keep up—

1.—A Daily Register in the following form :—

Month.	Date.	Number receiving.			Men.	Women.	Children.	Rates of daily ration.			Total amount of ration distributed daily to			REMARKS.
		Remaining from preceding month.	New Arrivals.	Total.				Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	

2.—A Cash Book, showing daily disbursements.

3.—A monthly Dr. and Cr. account, exhibiting all advances received from the Committee, and, *per contra*, all disbursements made during the month, and balance in hand at its close.

9th.—It was ordered that the Daily Register signed at the close of each day, by two or more members of the Sub-Committee, or by the President on their behalf, should be laid daily before some member, selected for the purpose by the Local or Central Committee, who should examine and countersign it. An extract from the Cash Book for each day to be sent at its close to the same member; and at the end of the month the Dr. and Cr. account to be laid before the Committee at large, who were desired to submit a copy thereof to the Government, together with the general account showing their receipts during the month as follows:—

By Donations	0	0	0
By Monthly Subscriptions	0	0	0
By Government Contributions	0	0	0

and their disbursements, *per contra*, under appropriate headings, with the balance of funds in their hands.

10th.—It was further ruled that the accounts so to be submitted should be accompanied by the briefest possible report showing the numbers relieved during the month, the state of distress, whether increasing or decreasing, and the expectation of the Committee as to the stability and adequacy of their funds, together with any suggestions they might wish to offer. It was expected that these accounts and reports should be in the hands of the Government on or before the 15th of the month following that to which they related.

11th.—The entries in the Daily Register above prescribed, to be checked by the visits of some member of the Committee daily, or four or five days in the week, to the place of distribution of rations.

Kitchens opened at outlying towns.

258. Subsequently kitchens for the relief of the starving poor were opened at all outlying towns. It was at first determined, in order to prevent peculation and fraud, that kitchens should be established only at places where the supervision of a European Officer could be ensured, but this rule, proving in practice to be too stringent, was relaxed, and kitchens were opened at every place where distress was found to prevail, subject only to the flying visits of the Local Officers.

Proceedings of the Agra Central Committee.

259. The Agra Central Committee held its first sitting on the 9th January, and has met regularly every Monday since that date. They commenced their operations by issuing a Circular inviting subscriptions. The noble way in which their call was responded

to from all quarters and from all classes is now a matter of history. The amount of subscriptions received from all quarters up to 31st July, is shown in the margin.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Calcutta	2,52,426	2	0
Madras	22,338	6	2
Bombay	75,702	10	9
Punjab	809	8	0
N. W. Provinces..	67,642	13	11
Scind	1,011	12	0
Nagpore	1,328	0	0
Oudh	76	0	0
Central India ..	46	15	9
England	2,82,790	15	0
Scotland	5,150	0	0
Total Rs. ..	7,09,323	3	7

260. In several districts it was not until the middle of February that the prevailing distress began to make itself manifest. In order to make sure that relief reached all persons who ought to be relieved in every part of each distressed district, and to satisfy the public mind that nothing that should be done to relieve the famine had been neglected, a Circular was issued calling on all Commissioners to direct each Tehseelee Division to be visited personally by a European Officer, who was empowered to organize such local measures of relief in each as he might, by actual enquiry on the spot, find to be necessary, the Central Committee supplying all funds necessary for this purpose.

Measures taken for the relief of women of respectability, who, through the usages of the country, were unable to appear in public.

261. Measures were also taken for the relief of women who felt themselves precluded by custom from appearing in public, by offering them suitable employment, such as spinning cotton at their own houses, and supplying them with food in exchange for the light work.

262. Mr. Strachey, the Magistrate and Collector of Moradabad, introduced the system of employing those who, not being able-bodied in the true sense of the word, and still do some work, in other than out-door labor. In other words, he established a poor-house where the indigent poor worked at trades to which they had all their lives been accustomed. An extract from a report from the pen of Mr. Strachey on the subject will be found in Appendix No. 4. The scheme has been set on foot in other districts, and in no one instance has it been unsuccessful.

Employment of the people on local works, other than public works.

263. The rule originally laid down was that funds contributed by the public with the equivalent donation by the Government, should be devoted exclusively to the relief of those unable to labor, the reason being that it was the proper duty of the Government to bear the cost of *public* works, which, in *ordinary course*, it would fall to the Government to construct, but which it became almost a necessity to commence at once (however inconvenient financially) in order to give employment to the many who, though willing and able, could not obtain labor owing to the cessation of Government operations, or in consequence of the withdrawal of their wonted means of livelihood. It was felt that Government might be laid open to reproach, if it devoted to such works any portion of the monies derived from the benevolence of the public, and thus spared itself at their expense.

264. But there were many other works, hardly to be called Public Works, which might result in local benefit, such as tanks, embankments, small irrigating cuts, and such

like, and to such a portion of the general relief funds was applied, after it had been satisfactorily ascertained that there were many who, though not so physically infirm as to claim admission to a poor-house, and not unable to do some work, were still not in a position, for whatever reason, to proceed to the sites of the large public works which were in progress.

265. It was directed that the local work should generally be of such a nature as to help in the prevention of future distress from drought in the locality; that no larger grant should be made for any one work than Rs. 5,000; and that no application for a grant-in-aid of any local work should be entertained by the Central Committee, which had not been approved by the Commissioner of the Division. It was further directed that the persons employed on these minor local works should receive no money wage, but food, just as if they had applied to the poor-house for relief. It was pointed out that unless this rule were enforced, the result would be to withdraw the people then engaged in the public relief works, such as the Roorkee Road, and Branch Canals, and to withhold others from going to them, as no native who could obtain an anna and a half a day within easy reach of his own door, would go to a distance for a like or even for a larger wage were that allowable; and the acceptance of cooked food was moreover a fair test of distress, which it was necessary to maintain on general grounds, no less than on the particular ground adverted to.

Prospective close of the operations.

266. Relief operations on these principles have been uninterruptedly persevered in during the whole period of distress, and it was only when the Lieutenant-Governor was assured by weekly telegraphic reports from all quarters of timely and abundant rain being continuously vouchsafed, that orders for the closing of these operations on the 31st October 1861 were put forth.

267. But before this period there were unmistakeable indication of the effect produced by the prospect of a favorable season on the minds of the people. The numbers laboring on the works gradually, but steadily, fell off, finding employment at their own villages. The applicants for relief at the poor-houses similarly became fewer. The out-kitchens were deserted, and were gradually closed. There was manifest evidence of the fact that the pressure of want which had weighed on the people for some months was giving way to the happy influence of coming agricultural prosperity, and that the action of the Government for the relief of distress would not be much longer needed.

Devotion of a portion of the balance of the subscriptions in the hands of the Agra Central Committee to the purchase of seed, and plough bullocks.

268. The funds at the disposal of Government being ample to meet all requirements, and the fact being certain that the loss of farming stock had been enormous, while there were many, it was known, so reduced in circumstances, that they would be unable to resume agricultural operations, unless aided by the Government, it was resolved after consultation with the Central Committee at Agra, that some

portion of the disposable funds should be devoted to providing indigent agriculturists with seed grain, and with plough cattle. It was ruled that all assignments for the purchase of seed grain should be made in the form of a charitable donation, repayment of which was not to be expected; and it was left to the discretion of the district officers to determine in what instances and on what conditions refund of advances for the purchase of farming stock and plough cattle should be demanded.

269. The following statement shows the sum which was assigned for this purpose in each district respectively :—

District.	Grant actually made by the Central Committee.			Further sum to be placed at the disposal of the Local Committee, if required.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Saharunpore	20,000	0	0	0	0	0
Moozuffernuggur	20,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Meerut	30,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
Boolundshuhur	30,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
Allygurh	30,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
Agra	20,000	0	0	0	0	0
Muttra	30,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
Mynpoory	20,000	0	0	0	0	0
Etah	30,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Etawah	10,000	0	0	0	0	0
Furrückabad	10,000	0	0	0	0	0
Bijnour	12,000	0	0	8,000	0	0
Mooradabad	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Budaon	15,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
Total	2,87,000	0	0	1,23,000	0	0

269. In

Name of District.	Local Donations and Subscriptions.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Contributions from Agra Central Relief Committee.	Government Contribution sanctioned.	Total Income during the period.	Expenditure.	Daily average of expenditure.	Daily average relieved.	Number of poor people relieved.
Dehra Doon ..	2,012 15 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,398 9 6	3,411 9 0	1,914 8 3½	62 9 6	221¾	33,261
Saharunpore ..	7,959 5 2	101 5 0	0 0 0	6,364 15 9	14,425 9 11	*15,248 1 7	437 1 2	1,540¾	2,31,066
Moozuffernuggur ..	2,464 2 9	9 9 9	0 0 0	3,404 3 4	5,877 15 10	5,296 3 8	174 4 10	710¾	1,06,615
Roorkee ..	4,858 10 11	37 5 0	2,000 0 0	3,726 8 6	10,620 7 6	11,898 2 4	363 14 2	1,436	2,15,402
Meerut ..	13,498 0 5	2,850 0 2	37,100 0 0	19,563 15 8	78,049 14 6	81,317 0 8	2,566 6 7	7,375¼	11,06,269
Boolundshuhur ..	6,207 2 3	5 8 0	12,500 0 0	3,188 3 2	21,900 13 5	22,035 6 10	629 3 4	3,974½	5,96,132
Allygurh ..	7,863 0 0	577 10 2	24,500 0 0	8,265 8 6	45,471 15 8	47,503 9 9	1,555 12 4	5,479	8,21,856
Muttra ..	16,227 4 10	0 0 0	8,000 0 0	5,300 12 10	29,528 1 8	26,359 14 2	875 0 11	8,315½	12,47,321
Agra ..	33,307 15 9	96 3 0	40,000 0 0	1,357 9 3	74,761 12 0	73,375 6 10	1,935 12 1	6,600½	9,90,033
Mynpoory ..	2,350 0 1	145 14 7½	27,000 0 0	0 0 0	30,873 14 7	29,664 11 10	908 9 9	4,604¾	6,90,713
Etawah ..	335 8 0	0 0 0	2,300 0 0	986 3 2	3,621 11 2	2,573 9 11	99 12 2½	360½	54,101
Furruckabad ..	5,526 5 6	138 3 0	14,500 0 0	0 0 0	20,164 8 6	19,491 9 10	469 2 0	2,157¼	3,23,563
Etah ..	2,097 3 3	190 14 2	23,000 0 0	0 0 0	25,288 1 5	18,455 10 7	598 6 11	4,852½	7,27,871
Bijnour ..	6,564 1 3	319 6 2	21,000 0 0	5,600 10 6	23,484 1 11	31,858 15 1	1,046 4 5	6,243¼	9,36,489
Budaon ..	2,771 15 0	3 0 0	15,000 0 0	1,717 6 0	19,492 5 0	18,026 6 11	590 4 8	2,768¾	4,15,234
Bareilly ..	5,391 8 2	74 4 3	0 0 0	5,391 8 2	10,857 4 7	9,024 5 9	297 2 2	97¼	1,46,129
Mooradabad ..	14,413 3 0	5,135 6 3	22,000 0 0	12,268 11 0	53,817 4 3	51,529 14 5	1,509 11 9	5,631½	8,44,782
Total ..	1,33,848 5 10	9,684 9 6½	2,48,900 0 0	78,534 13 4	4,71,549 6 11	4,65,374 10 5½	.....	....	94,86,837

Result of the relief operations of the Local District Committees.

270. In the Appendix No. 5 will be found a return showing the results of the relief operations of the Local District Committees in the several districts of the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions, from the commencement of the operations up to 31st July.—results which the Lieutenant-Governor hopes will speak for themselves in the estimation of the Government of India, and of the public at large. For convenience of reference the general results are epitomized in the margin.

Results of the operations on Famine Relief works conducted from Imperial Funds.

271. Appendix No. 6 is a statement of the Famine Relief works which had been conducted from Imperial Funds in these Provinces. The results are briefly shown below :—

		Total number of persons employed.	Total expenditure.
Roads ...	Roorkee and Dehra	29,51,424	2,50,686 0 3
	Goormooktesur and Delhi	53,400	53,400 15 2
	Ajmere to Khokur Pass	15,545	1,408 6 1
	Budaon and Bareilly.....	91,651	9,354 14 7
Canals ...	Futtegurh Branch	10,86,206	1,03,386 13 9
	Hindun Channel	4,33,498	33,487 5 10
	Boolundshuhur Branch	7,52,973	82,799 4 4
	Irrigation works, Rohilcund	80,877	7,100 2 2
	Works on the station of Agra	4,45,419	74,365 7 4
	Total	61,29,923	6,15,989 5 6

272. It will be seen that the total number of people who received food at the several poor-houses, up to 31st July 1861, was 94,86,837, which, taking the period of relief to extend over five months or 150 days (which is a moderate calculation, as, although one or two poor-houses were opened in January, others were not set on foot until March) gives a total average daily number fed of 63,245.

General Results.

273. The total number employed on relief works, during the same period, amounted to 61,29,923, which, on the same calculation, gives an average daily number of 40,866; so that the total number of starving poor who were daily saved from death, and kept in bodily health by the measures which had been set on foot in these provinces for the relief of the famine, was 104,111—men, women, and children.

274. The total expenditure incurred on account of relief works up to 31st July was Rupees 6,15,989, and the total amount which had been expended up to the same date from charitable contributions, including equivalent donations of Government, was Rupees 4,65,374—total, Rupees 10,81,363 and if to this be added Rupees 2,87,000, the sum already expended in advances on account of seed and cattle, the total expenditure may be put at Rupees 13,68,363.

Proposals for the expenditure of the balance of, *viz.*, Rs. 3,85,286, is at present Subscriptions remaining in the hands of the Agra Central Committee.

275. The contributions on the part of the public have been on so grandly liberal a scale that a very large balance is in the hands of the Central Committee at Agra. It has been proposed to capitalize this sum, in order that principal and interest may be available in the event of a future calamity of this nature. Others again recommend that the sum be devoted to the endowment of an orphanage for the reception of those children who have lost their parents during this disastrous year. Nothing definite, however, can be settled in this regard, until the relief operations have been finally brought to a close on 31st October next, when the proposals that may be made respecting the disposal of the balance available, will be duly submitted for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

Large importations of grain to the distressed districts.

276. Two remaining points call for a brief notice in this place:

277. During the months of scarcity the importation of grain to the distressed districts was enormous. At the end of March Colonel Baird Smith informed the Central Committee at Agra that upwards of three millions of maunds had passed from the Eastward alone, and the Grand Trunk Road was still covered with grain carts.

Beneficial effects of the Ganges Canal in mitigation of the prevailing scarcity.

278. The other circumstance is the beneficial result which has attended the operations of the Ganges Canal. The Superintendent-General of Irrigation has calculated that 42,40,548 maunds, or 16,96,21,920 seers, or 339,243,840lbs. of grain has been thrown into the market, irrespective of the sugar and cotton crop, through the agency of this canal.

279. As Colonel Turnbull remarks,—"The effect of throwing the above quantity of "grain into the market during such a calamitous season as the present, will be fully

"appreciated when it is remembered that each pound will amply feed one man, or perhaps "one woman and one child daily. Thus the above quantity of food, which could not "otherwise have been produced this year, will have saved 33,92,43,840 men for one day, "or 464,718 men, 464,718 women, and 464,718 children for a whole year; it will have "produced fodder sufficient to keep from starvation the cattle of the districts through "which the canal has passed; it will have caused a circulation of coin to the amount of "not less than 120 lacs of Rupees, £1,200,000 sterling;* it will probably have saved "the Government from making remissions of land revenue to the amount of 18 or 20 "lacs of Rupees at the very least; and it cannot fail to produce a very great impression "on the minds of the people who will thus have been saved from starvation and misery, "and to make them happy and contented, instead of being miserable and driven to "commit crime, as they otherwise would have been.

"But besides these beneficial results of the Ganges Canal, the means afforded to the "community of transporting grain from the Lower Provinces has been very much "acknowledged, and taken advantage of."

The relief operations, and the general state of the country in 1861, contrasted with 1837-38, in which the last famine took place.

280. In 1837-38 when a famine occurred equal at least in intensity to that which has now happily passed away, the mitigating influences just noticed were not operative. The Ganges Canal existed only in embryo, not an acre of the large surface of 600 square miles, which, during the year 1860-61, was fertilized by its waters, could have produced a dozen blades of crop. The means of transit which it has afforded the distressed districts were not available. The Grand Trunk Road which has so greatly contributed to the relief of the distressed districts by facilitating the importation of grain from districts beyond the circle of drought, was in its incipiency. These are all notable *facts* showing how deeply interested the Government must be in utilizing the streams of the Doab and of Rohilcund, and in improving the communications in the interior of the country. No expenditure which ensures irrigation to half a dozen acres of land, or which helps to connect by a reasonably good road one district with another, can be incurred without giving promise of a future advantage much more than compensatory.

281. There is one other fact which deserves notice, as contrasting with the events of 1837-38, and that is, though petty thefts and simple burglaries may have increased in number, as compared with the few preceding years, there has been during 1860-61, no grave riots, no extraordinary number of highway robberies, no plundering of grain stores, no increase in crimes of violence. The whole Province of Rohilcund, it is known, was disorganized in 1837-38 by these crimes, and as many as 1100 people were under trial in one district at one time. In 1860-61, not an extra policeman has been entertained, and property has been little less secure than in seasons of prosperity.

GEORGE COUPER,

Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

* The Ganges Canal had cost up to the 30th April 1860, £1,826,387 sterling.

APPENDICES

TO THE

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1860-61.

APPENDIX I.

New set of Rules for the Examination of Candidates for Moonsiff and Pleader.

THE Court are pleased, with the sanction of Government, to promulgate the following Rules for the Examination of Candidates, for the offices of Moonsiff and Pleader, in supercession of those contained in Circular No. 170:—

No. 481.

Dated the 22nd March 1852.

1*st.*—There shall be two classes of examinations, the one for Candidates for the office of Moonsiff and for Pleaderships in the Sudder Court; the other for applicants for the appointment of Pleader in the Courts of the Zillah Judge, Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, or Moonsiff.

2*nd.*—The examination of Candidates for the office of Moonsiff, or Sudder Court Pleadership, shall be held yearly in the month of April, by Divisional Committees, at Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Bareilly, and Meerut. These Committees shall consist of the Commissioner, the Judge, the Principal Sudder Ameen, the Principal of the College, or other Educational establishment (if any) at the Station, and such other Officers as may, from time to time, be appointed by Government.

3*rd.*—Candidates for Divisional Examination, who must be twenty-one years of age, are required to pay a preliminary fee of Rupees 50 on presentation of their applications for examination, which are to be written in English, in the Form A, and presented in the Court of the Zillah Judge in whose District they reside, within three months of the date fixed for examination. Such Candidates, however, as have already paid the fee of Rupees 25 on passing the examination for the office of Pleader, before the District Committee, referred to in para. 17, shall only be required to pay an additional fee of Rupees 25.

4*th.*—All such applications are to be accompanied by a written certificate of recommendation of the applicant, under the hand and signature of any Judge, Member of the Board of Revenue, Commissioner, Magistrate, and Collector, Director or Inspector of Public Instruction, or the Principal of one of the Government Colleges, without reference to the locality of the applicant's residence, and be dated within six months of the day of examination.

5*th.*—The certificate of recommendation must be based on the *personal knowledge* of the person recommending the Candidate, and certify that he has received a liberal education, and is, from respectability of family, his own good character and general intelligence, a fit aspirant for the office sought.

6th.—On receipt of the application and recommendation aforesaid, the Zillah Judge shall enter a copy of the latter in the remark column of Form A subjoined, and shall then institute a full enquiry into the status, respectability, and qualifications of the Candidate, with especial reference to his having received a sufficient liberal education, and being possessed of some general knowledge, and shall be at liberty, if dissatisfied with the result of his enquiries, to withhold his endorsement, and refuse to forward the application, with or without reasons assigned. Provided that, if the recommendation has been made by any Officer of, or above, the rank of Judge, the Zillah Judge shall record his objection, and state the result of the inquiry in the column of remarks, forwarding the application as prescribed for other cases in the next succeeding paragraph.

7th.—If the Judge, after making the enquiry above indicated, shall be satisfied with the qualifications and respectability of the Candidate, and see no objection to his nomination for examination, he shall record a certificate in the 10th column of the application in the Form B, which shall be forwarded for the countersignature of the Commissioner of the Division, and if countersigned by him, shall be transmitted with the certificate of recommendation to the register of the Sudder Court, and the Court shall have the power of cancelling such certificates, or of forwarding the application to the Judge of the District in which the divisional examination is to be held, as in the particular circumstances of each case may be deemed fit.

In the event of no objection being made to the Judge's recommendation of examination, the Court, in forwarding the application to the Judge of the Station in which the examination is to be held, shall record their opinion as follows:—

The Sudder Dewany Adawlut having inspected this certificate, are aware of no objection to the examination of the applicant.

8th.—Any Commissioner declining to sign a certificate forwarded to him by the Judge, shall record the grounds of his recusancy on the face of it, and return it to the Judge, with a view to its submission for the orders of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut.

9th.—The Judges of the several Committees shall report to the Court the number of applicants whose names are registered for examination, fifteen days previous to the date fixed for the same.

10th.—The examination shall consist of two branches. The object of the first shall be to test the Candidate's aptitude for grappling with such ordinary difficulties in the conduct of suits as may be expected to come practically before him on the Judicial bench.

For this purpose, at least six cases are to be selected by the Committee *after their sitting*, from a number of records of decisions of Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs, which may be procured for the occasion, such as shall

involve both points of law and issues of fact, each case being given out by a Member of the Committee, if found possible. The Candidate shall be required to record the issue for trial and his final judgment in whatever language he pleases; but it shall be the duty of the Committee to satisfy themselves, that every Candidate who may be considered qualified in other respects, possesses also a complete knowledge of the principal vernacular language of the country.

11*th.*—The object of the second branch, *i. e.*, of the oral or *vivâ voce* examination, shall be to ascertain the Candidate's acquaintance with the general body of civil and revenue law in force in the Mofussil Courts, whether consisting of procedure, principles of law, or practice.

In order to ensure uniformity, a certain number of questions with standard answers shall be framed by the Sudder Court, and one copy thereof *in English only*, forwarded confidentially to the President of each Committee as the basis of this examination, without placing any restriction on the discretion of the Committee to ask any other questions they may think proper.

The papers are to be opened on the meeting of the Committee, in the presence of all the Members, and all attending Candidates.

Each Candidate shall be separately interrogated and made to remain in the Committee-room, until all the rest have been, each in turn, subjected to the test.

Should it be impracticable to conclude the oral examination in one day, the Committee shall put *extempore* questions to the candidates remaining unexamined on the following day or days.

In both cases there shall be no *written* answers, but each reply, as verbally given shall be noted by the Committee and valued.

12*th.*—The Committee may adopt a system of marks, if thought convenient, but in any case will classify the Candidates worthy of diplomas in order of merit, and grant diplomas accordingly in the Form C. These diplomas will admit the holder to practice as a Pleader in any Court.

A list of the diplomas in the Form D shall be forwarded to the Register of the Sudder Court, who shall present the certificates of the successful examination for the Court's inspection, when vacancies occur, and the Sudder Court shall have full power to make the appointment of Moonsiffs from among these divisional diploma-holders, irrespective of the fact of their having been in actual practice as pleader or not.

13*th.*—When the Members of any Committee are equally divided in opinion as to the propriety of granting, or withholding a diploma, such equality of votes shall be held to render the Candidate ineligible.

14*th.*—No Member of any Committee shall vote regarding any Candidate who may be in any way related to, or connected with, himself.

15*th*.—Candidates who may be rejected at one sitting of Committee shall be entitled to appear at the ensuing examination, provided that they have their certificates of recommendation renewed, and their applications forwarded in the manner formerly described, again paying the preliminary fee.

16*th*.—Holders of Pleader's diplomas under existing Rules shall not, *ipso facto*, be considered eligible for a Moonsiff's appointment, until they shall have obtained the certificate required under these Rules, and passed the Divisional Examination.

17*th*.—The examination of Candidates for the office of Pleader in the Judge's, Principal Sudder Ameen's, Sudder Ameen's, and Moonsiff's Courts, shall be held annually in the month of April, and be conducted by a District Committee, consisting of the Judge, the Magistrate and Collector, and Principal Sudder Ameen of the Station.

Candidates for such examination must not be less than 19 years of age, and shall pay a preliminary fee of Rupees 25 on filing their applications.

The Rules applicable to Divisional Examination Candidates, in regard to presentation of application, and forwarding the same with certificate of recommendation and enquiry into character, education, and qualifications, &c., shall be applicable also to Candidates at District Examinations, with the exception that the forwarding of the paper to the Sudder Dewany Adawlut shall be unnecessary in the latter case, where the Judge of the District in which the Candidate resides shall, after making due enquiry, forward the papers for the countersignature of the Commissioner, who in turn shall satisfy himself of the Candidate's fitness by further enquiry. Should the result of this be satisfactory, the application shall be forwarded to the Zillah Judge of the District, where the examination is to be held, but a difference of opinion between the Judge and Commissioner regarding the eligibility of the Candidate for examination shall be held to be fatal to the latter's claim to be examined.

18*th*.—Candidates for examination by a District Committee for the Office of Pleader in the Judge's subordinate Civil Courts in Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Bareilly, or Meerut, shall be examined by the Divisional Committee simultaneously with Candidates for Moonsiffees and Sudder Court Pleaderships.

The examination shall be similar in kind, but less difficult in degree; the questions orally put being so framed as to ascertain whether the Candidate possesses a fair knowledge of the common rules of law, including principles, procedure, and practice, and a competent acquaintance with the land tenures of the country.

19*th*. The acquisition of a diploma from a District Committee shall entitle the holder to be admitted to the Divisional Examination, provided that the certificate which the Candidate may have obtained in the first instance shall be duly endorsed, after renewed enquiry, by the Judge in whose District the Candidate may, meanwhile, have occupied himself as a Pleader, in fulfilment of all the conditions attaching to the

preliminary certificate to be required in the case of a Candidate for a *direct* examination by a Divisional Committee.

20. The District Committee shall give certificates or diplomas in the Form E, to each Candidate, as, after examination, may appear qualified and entitled to practise as Pleader in the Courts of the Judge, Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, or Moonsiff, and the Committee's decision shall be final, and the list of passed Candidates shall not be forwarded to the Sudder Court.

21. A diploma granted in one District shall entitle the holder of it,—(if of good character) any objection made on that ground being subject to appeal to the Sudder Dewany Adawlut,—to obtain a Pleadership in another District, in the grade of the Court for which he may have passed.

FORM A.

The application of *inhabitant of*

Whereas I am desirous of becoming a Candidate for the situation of a Moonsiff or Pleader in the Sudder Court, I request that, after making the necessary enquiry, you will grant me a certificate prescribed by the Rules for the examination of Candidates.

Application received on the

(Signed)

FORM B.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Name of the Applicant and that of his father.	Age.	Religion and Caste.	Family residence, *viz.*, Town, Village, Pergunnah and Zillah.	Particulars relative to the family and connections of the applicant which may seem worthy of notice.	Statement of past employment in the service of Government.	Statement of landed or other property belonging to the nominee, and where situated.	Statement of whether the applicant is a debtor or creditor of other parties, and if so, the place or residence of his debtor or creditor.	Name of the Government College or School, if any, in which the applicant was educated, number of years for which he was so educated, and statement of prizes and honors, if any, obtained by him in the last year of such education.	Certificate of the Officer making the recommendation.	Opinion of the Zillah Judge.	Opinion of the Commissioner.	Opinion of the Sudder Court.
								I do hereby certify, that I have satisfied myself that A. B., the bearer of this certificate, is a man fully fitted by respectability, good character, and general information, to fill the office of Pleader, either in the Sudder Court, or in the Courts of the Zillah Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens, and that he is entitled to the privilege of examination as to the qualifications to the office.				

FORM C.

We hereby certify that
was examined at the yearly examination held at
and that we consider him qualified to held the office of Moonsiff or Pleader in the Sudder Court.

NAME.	Father's Name.	Age.	Residence.	Date and Place of examination, and order in list.	Recommendation by Dated.	Remarks of Judge or Sudder Court.

FORM D.

List of persons who have received Moonsiff's or Sudder Court Pleader's diplomas at the Divisional Examination of 186 *to be preserved in the Registers' Offices.*

NAME.	Father's Name.	Residence.	Date and place of Examination, and Number on list.	On recommendation by Esq., of in the following terms, dated the

DIPLOMA E.

We hereby certify that was examined at the yearly examination held at in the month of 186 , and that we consider him duly qualified, from his knowledge of the native languages, and of the Laws and Rules of Practice for the guidance of the Courts of Civil Justice, to hold the office of a Pleader in a Court.

Name of Candidate.	Name of Father.	Residence.	Age.	Date and place of examination and number on list.	Recommendation by Esq., of , dated the	Grade of Court for which qualified

(Signed) JAMES SIMSON,
Register.

AGRA;
The 23rd of July 1860.

APPENDIX II.

No. I.

DETAIL of Police Force enrolled under Act V. of 1861 *in the Regulation Provinces.*

DISTRICT.	Inspector.		Chief Constables.		Head Constables.		Mounted Constables.		Constables.		Recruits, Hospitals and other Charges.	Total Numbers.	Total cost without District Superintendent or General Charges, Inspector General and Deputies.
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.			
Meerut Division.													
Saharunpore	12	880	26	630	85	835	30	600	695	4,170	235	848	7,350
Mozuffernuggur	10	760	25	610	61	577	25	500	521	3,126	200	642	5,773
Dehra Doon	2	130	11	275	23	215	.....	.....	184	1,104	137	220	1,861
Meerut	17	1,560	38	980	156	1,548	80	1,600	1,297	7,782	365	1,588	13,835
Allygurh	18	1,500	35	845	116	1,148	50	1,000	850	5,100	266	1,069	9,859
Boolundshuhur	12	960	23	555	88	876	31	620	640	3,840	210	794	7,061
Total of Division... ...	71	5,790	158	3,895	529	5,199	216	4,320	4,187	25,122	1,413	5,161	45,739
Agra Division.													
Muttra	14	1,130	28	680	87	828	24	480	655	3,930	222	808	7,270
Etawah	12	790	27	685	75	714	12	240	564	3,384	210	690	6,013
Agra	21	1,690	41	1,025	136	1,323	50	1,000	1,078	6,468	300	1,326	11,806
Futtehgurh	14	1,045	29	725	85	829	35	700	732	4,392	244	895	7,935
Mynpoory	11	700	20	515	69	642	30	600	493	2,958	195	623	5,610
Etah	10	660	19	475	52	528	30	600	433	2,598	181	544	5,042
Total of Division... ...	82	6,015	164	4,105	504	4,864	181	3,620	3,955	23,730	1,352	4,886	43,686
Allahabad Division.													
Cawnpore	19	1,580	30	820	114	1,129	40	800	875	5,250	284	1,078	9,863
Banda	13	820	27	655	70	676	16	320	561	3,366	204	687	6,041
Futtehpore	12	770	26	645	63	622	24	480	503	3,018	190	628	5,725
Allahabad	21	1,740	46	1,185	156	1,518	64	1,280	1,236	7,416	342	1,523	13,481
Total of Division... ...	65	4,910	129	3,305	403	3,945	144	2,880	3,175	19,050	1,020	3,916	35,110

APPENDIX II.—(*Continued.*)

DISTRICT.	Inspector.		Chief Constables.		Head Constables.		Mounted Constables.		Constables.		Recruits, Hospitals and other Charges.	Total Numbers.	Total cost without District Superintendent or General Charges, Inspector General and Deputies.
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.			
Rohilcund Division.													
Shahjehanpore	11	885	23	625	65	617	36	720	538	3,228	203	673	6,272
Budaon	11	785	18	485	68	717	20	400	556	3,336	198	673	5,921
Bareilly	17	1,595	31	815	97	938	64	1,280	1,159	6,954	334	1,368	11,916
Moradabad	13	1,080	26	690	83	796	40	800	686	4,116	227	848	7,709
Bijnour	9	685	23	585	49	475	20	400	448	2,688	173	549	5,006
Total of Division	61	5,030	121	3,200	362	3,543	180	3,600	3,387	20,322	1,135	4,111	36,824
Benares Division.													
Mirzapore	12	955	23	630	79	762	32	640	615	3,690	216	761	6,893
Benares	14	1,190	30	870	102	970	48	960	926	5,556	288	1,120	9,834
Jounpore	11	815	24	635	57	538	20	400	472	2,832	190	584	5,410
Azimgurh	13	1,005	28	725	72	714	46	920	581	3,486	210	740	7,060
Ghazeepore	15	1,125	27	710	70	683	40	800	633	3,798	218	785	7,334
Goruckpore	17	1,470	31	780	91	882	50	1,000	743	4,458	249	932	8,839
Total of Division	82	6,560	163	4,350	471	4,549	236	4,720	3,970	23,820	1,371	4,922	45,370
Grand Total	361	28,305	735	18,855	2,269	22,100	957	19,140	18,674	112,044	6,291	22,996	2,06,729

APPENDIX II.—(*Continued.*)

No. II.

DETAIL of the employment of the Police Force enrolled under Act V. of 1861 *in the Regulation Provinces.*

DISTRICT.	Total as per Statement A.		Jail Guards.		Sudder Treasury Guards.		Personal Guards charged to Police.		Supplied to other Departments.		District Police including Reserve.	
	Number.	Monthly cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Numbers.	Cost.
MEERUT DIVISION.												
Saharunpore	848	7,350	24	169	28	202	12	78	9	63	775	6,838
Mozuffernuggur	542	5,773	19	139	19	146	10	64	.....	.....	594	5,424
Dehra Doon	220	1,861	14	95	14	102	12	78	.....	.....	180	1,586
Meerut	1,588	13,835	130	938	31	279	21	141	20	136	1,386	12,342
Allygurh	1,069	9,859	29	215	29	210	14	92	7	46	990	9,296
Boolundshuhur	794	7,061	23	158	27	192	12	78	.....	.....	723	6,633
Total of Division ...	5,061	45,739	239	1,714	148	1,131	81	531	36	245	4,648	42,119
AGRA DIVISION.												
Muttra	808	7,270	20	140	29	208	14	88	.....	.....	745	6,834
Etawah	690	6,023	22	142	24	169	10	64	.....	.....	634	5,648
Agra	1,326	11,806	114	803	18	126	19	122	.....	.....	1,175	10,755
Futtehgurh	895	7,935	31	220	18	124	10	64	.....	.....	836	7,527
Mynpoory	623	5,610	28	190	24	166	12	76	11	70	584	5,108
Etah	544	5,042	22	152	24	169	10	66	.....	.....	488	4,655
Total of Division ...	4,886	43,689	237	1,647	137	962	75	480	11	70	4,462	40,627
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.												
Cawnpore	1,087	9,863	19	139	23	154	10	64	.....	.....	1,026	9,506
Banda	687	6,041	29	196	20	140	10	64	.....	.....	628	5,641
Futtehpore	628	5,725	.....	.....	19	130	9	56	.....	.....	600	5,539
Allahabad	1,523	13,481	147	1,089	27	182	34	228	.....	.....	1,315	11,982
Total of Division ...	3,916	35,110	195	1,424	89	606	63	412	.....	.....	3,769	32,668

APPENDIX II.—(*Continued.*)

DISTRICT.	Total as per Statement A.		Jail Guards.		Sudder Treasury Guards.		Personal Guards charged to Police.		Supplied to other Departments.		District Police including Reserve.	
	Number.	Monthly cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Numbers.	Cost.
Rohilcund Division.												
Shajehanpore	673	6,272	27	182	27	192	9	56	.....	.....	610	5,842
Budaon	673	5,921	18	126	18	126	9	56	.....	.....	628	5,613
Bareilly	1,368	11,916	107	699	18	126	18	119	.....	.....	1,225	10,972
Moradabad...	848	7,709	34	243	19	144	9	56	.....	.....	786	7,266
Bijnour	549	5,006	22	148	27	192	9	56	.....	.....	491	4,610
Total of Division ...	4,111	36,824	208	1,398	109	780	54	343	.....	.....	3,740	34,303
Benares Division.												
Mirzapore	761	6,893	36	255	27	187	10	64	.....	.....	688	6,687
Benares	1,120	9,834	99	662	23	165	19	122	.....	.....	989	8,885
Jounpore	584	5,410	28	207	28	195	10	64	.....	.....	518	4,944
Azimgurh	740	7,060	35	245	15	108	10	64	.....	.....	680	6,643
Ghazeepore	785	7,334	56	391	34	238	14	88	.....	.....	681	6,617
Goruckpore	932	8,839	56	379	28	192	19	127	.....	.....	829	8,141
Total of Division ...	4,922	45,370	310	2,139	155	1,085	82	529	.....	.....	4,385	41,617
Grand Total ...	22,896	2,06,732 12	1,189	8,322	638	4,564	355	2,295	47	315	21,004	1,91,334
		2,480,784										

APPENDIX II.—(*Continued.*)

No. III.

STATEMENT showing proportion of Police employed in District Police Duty, paid by the people and by the Government severally.

DISTRICT.	Total cost of District Police.	Paid by Cities.	Paid by Government.
Meerut Division.			
Saharunpore ...	6,838	2,166 0 0	4,672 0 0
Mozuffernuggur ...	5,424	1,188 0 0	4,236 0 0
Dehra Doon ...	1,586	20 0 0	1,566 0 0
Meerut ...	12,342	3,560 0 0	8,782 0 0
Allygurh ...	9,296	1,746 0 0	7,550 0 0
Boolundshuhur ...	6,633	1,500 0 0	5,133 0 0
Total of Division ...	42,119	10,180 0 0	31,939 0 0
Agra Division.			
Muttra ...	6,834	2,073 0 0	4,761 0 0
Etawah ...	5,648	262 8 0	5,385 8 0
Agra ...	10,755	2,270 0 0	8,485 0 0
Futtehgurh ...	7,527	2,095 0 0	5,432 0 0
Mynpoory ...	5,108	364 0 0	4,744 0 0
Etah ...	4,655	767 8 0	3,887 8 0
Total of Division ...	40,727	7,832 0 0	32,695 0 0
Allahabad Division.			
Cawnpore ...	9,506	1,732 8 0	7,773 8 0
Banda ...	5,641	459 0 0	5,182 0 0
Futtehpore ...	5,539	790 0 0	4,749 0 0
Allahabad ...	11,982	1,000 0 0	10,982 0 0
Total of Division ...	32,668	3,981 8 0	28,686 8 0
Rohilcund Division.			
Shahjehanpore ...	5,842	1,084 0 0	4,758 0 0
Budaon ...	5,613	1,000 0 0	4,613 0 0
Bareilly ...	10,972	2,342 0 0	8,630 0 0
Moradabad ...	7,266	1,120 0 0	6,146 0 0
Bijnour ...	4,610	342 0 0	4,268 0 0
Total of Division ...	34,303	5,888 0 0	2,8415 0 0
Benares Division.			
Mirzapore ...	6,387	1,014 0 0	5,373 0 0
Benares ...	8,885	2,151 0 0	6,734 0 0
Jounpore ...	4,944	544 8 0	4,399 8 0
Azimghur ...	6,643	674 0 0	5,969 0 0
Ghazeepore ...	6,617	1,000 8 0	5,616 8 0
Goruckpore ...	8,141	271 0 0	7,870 0 0
Total of Division ...	41,617	5,655 0 0	35,962 0 0
Grand Total ...	2,01,434	33,536 8 0	1,57,697 8 0

APPENDIX II.—(*Continued.*)

No. IV.

STATEMENT showing Revenue, Population, Area of Districts, Number of Police Stations, Strength of Reserve, and average rate of District Police, not including Guards over Jails, &c., on Revenue, Population, and Area.

DISTRICT.	Revenue.	Population.	Area.	Number of Divisions.	Numbers of Stations and Out-posts.	Reserve.		Total Police of District exclusive of Guards.		Average per cent. on Revenue.	Average Number to Population.	Average to Area.
						Officers.	Men.	Number.	Monthly cost.			
Meerut Division.										Rs. As. P.	one to	One to
Saharunpore	10,65,000	801,300	2,162	7	48	19	62	775	6,838	7 11 3	1,034	2⅘ths of a square mile.
Mozuffernuggur	11,07,000	673,000	1,646	5	36	16	63	594	5,424	5 14 1	1,133	2⅓ths ditto.
Dehra Doon	Not known.	32,083	673	2	11	7	25	180	1,586	... ...	178	3¾ths ditto.
Meerut	17,00,000	1,135,000	2,200	9	62	35	137	1,386	12,342	8 11 3	819	1⅗ths ditto.
Allygurh	19,85,000	1,134,600	2,153	10	54	28	75	990	9,296	5 9 11	1,146	2¼th ditto.
Boolundshuhur	10,56,835	778,342	1,823	7	53	19	48	723	6,633	7 6 4	1,076	2⅗ths ditto.
Total of Division	69,13,835	4,554,325	10,657	40	264	124	370	4,648	42,119	7 4 11	941	2⅓rd ditto.
Agra Division.												
Muttra	16,57,000	862,900	1,613	7	38	23	72	745	6,834	4 15 2	1,158	2⅓th of a square mile.
Etawah	12,70,000	611,000	1,675	6	43	19	57	634	5,648	5 5 4	964	2⅗ths ditto.
Agra	16,23,000	1,001,960	1,865	11	59	36	120	1,175	10,755	7 15 3	853	1⅗ths ditto.
Futtehgurh	11,18,000	900,000	1,684	8	42	20	80	836	7,527	8 1 3	1,076	1½ths ditto.
Mynpoory	10,20,000	634,100	1,533	5	33	20	75	584	5,108	6 0 2	1,082	2⅗ths ditto.
Etah	7,50,000	561,530	1,415	5	30	15	62	488	4,655	7 7 2	1,150	2⅘ths ditto.
Total of Division	74,38,000	4,571,490	9,785	42	245	133	466	4,462	40,527	6 8 7	1,025	

APPENDIX II.—(*Continued.*)

DISTRICT.	Revenue.	Population.	Area.	Number of Divisions.	Numbers of Stations and Outposts.	Reserve. Officers.	Reserve. Men.	Total Police of District exclusive of Guards. Number.	Total Police of District exclusive of Guards. Monthly cost.	Average per cent. on Revenue.	Average Number to Population.	Average to Area.
Allahabad Division.												
Cawnpore	21,44,000	11,74,556	2,348	11	66	22	96	1,026	9,506	5 5 4	1,145	$2\frac{1}{3}$rd of a square mile.
Banda	12,50,000	740,000	3,010	8	42	19	57	628	5,641	5 6 8	1,178	$4\frac{4}{5}$ths ditto.
Futtehpore...	14,30,000	680,000	1,580	7	39	22	53	600	5,539	4 10 4	1,133	$2\frac{3}{5}$ths ditto.
Allahabad	21,93,000	1,380,000	2,348	12	93	30	138	1,315	11,982	6 11 3	1,049	$1\frac{4}{5}$ths ditto.
Total of Division	70,17,000	3,974,556	9,286	38	240	93	344	3,569	32,668	5 9 4	1,114	$\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{5}$ths ditto.
Rohilcund Division.												
Shahjehanpore	10,60,000	986,100	2,308	6	32	19	66	610	5,842	6 9 1	1,610	$3\frac{4}{5}$ths of a square mile.
Budaon	9,24,000	693,627	1,950	6	44	14	52	628	5,613	7 0 4	1,104	3 ditto.
Bareilly	15,95,000	1,105,103	3,215	8	38	27	95	1,225	10,972	8 4 0	902	$2\frac{4}{5}$ths ditto.
Moradabad	13,40,000	1,138,461	2,699	7	48	18	66	786	7,266	6 0 1	1,447	$3\frac{3}{5}$ths ditto.
Bijnour	11,93,000	672,171	1,831	5	30	16	52	491	4,610	4 10 2	1,369	$3\frac{4}{5}$ths ditto.
Total of Division	61,12,000	4,575,462	12,003	32	192	94	131	3,740	34,303	6 11 9	1,223	$3\frac{2}{5}$ths ditto.
Benares Division.												
Mirzapore	8,40,000	1,104,500	5,152	6	42	20	72	688	6,387	9 0 10	1,605	$7\frac{3}{5}$ths of a square mile.
Benares	9,03,000	851,757	996	7	36	19	84	989	8,885	11 11 10	860	1 ditto.
Jounpore	12,54,000	1,143,740	1,552	5	31	17	52	518	4,944	4 11 8	2,206	3 ditto.
Azimgurh	14,90,000	1,653,000	2,516	6	40	18	50	680	6,643	5 5 7	2,401	$3\frac{3}{5}$ths ditto.
Ghazeepore	15,00,000	1,396,000	2,181	8	39	17	52	681	6,617	5 4 7	2,050	$3\frac{1}{5}$ths ditto.
Goruckpore	28,00,000	3,087,874	7,340	8	53	24	76	829	8,141	3 7 5	3,724	$8\frac{4}{7}$ths ditto.
Total of Division	87,87,000	9,236,871	19,737	40	241	115	386	4,385	41,617	5 11 0	2,106	$4\frac{3}{5}$ths ditto.
Grand Total	3,62,67,835	26,912,704	61,468	192	1,182	659	1,897	20,804	1,91,234	6 5 2	1294	3 ditto.

APPENDIX II.—(*Concluded.*)

No. V.

ABSRACT showing the cost on account of Police Force under Act V. of 1861 *in the North-Western Provinces.*

SUPERVISION.

Inspector-General, Assistant and Office				...	Rs.	88,276	0 0
5 Deputy Inspector-Generals at 1,000 each				...	„	60,000	0 0
26 District Superintendents—							
7 on the 1st grade, at 800 each ...		5,600	0	0			
3 on the 2nd ditto, at 700 „ ...		2,100	0	0			
6 on the 3rd ditto, at 600 „ ...		3,600	0	0			
7 on the 4th ditto, at 500 „ ...		3,500	0	0			
3 on the 5th ditto, at 400 „ ...		1,200	0	0			
						1,92,000	0 0
	Rs.	16,000	0	0			
10 Assistants, 4 Military, at 137 Rs. each ...	Rs.	548	0	0			
6 Do. Uncovenanted, at 250 „ each ...	„	1,500	0	0			
	Rs.	2,048	0	0		24,576	0 0
		Total, Rs.				3,64,852	0 0
Police Force, as shown in Statement No. 1				...		24,80,784	0 0
		Grand Total, Rs.				28,45,632	0 0

APPENDIX III.

ABSTRACT STATISTICAL PRÉCIS of the Revenue Administration of the North-Western Provinces, from 1st May to 30th September 1860.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Area in Square British Statute Miles of 640 Acres.	Population.	Number of Pergunnahs.	Number of Mehals.	Disposition of Business in Collector's Office.								Number of Letters.		Annual expense of collecting Revenue exclusive of heads of Offices, Covenanted and Uncovenanted Sudder Establishment.	Per Centage on Revenue.
						No. of Cases pending at the close of the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of				Pending at the close of the year.	From Collector to Commissioner.	To Collector from Commissioner.		
									On trial.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	On Default.	Total.					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
Meerut	Dehra Dhoon	1,253	56,767	3	657	38	240	278	228	2	40	270	8	151	121	2,275	15 9 4
	Saharunpore	2,162	8,01,325	15	1,905	816	5,813	6,629	5,232	11	550	5,793	836	193	187	12,445	2 6 2
	Mozuffernuggur	1,648	6,72,861	17	1,143	923	3,847	4,770	3,793	8	80	3,881	889	248	248	12,275	2 6 8
	Meerut	2,350	11,48,149	16	1,968	2,716	10,202	12,918	9,110	130	482	9,722	3,196	265	310	18,095	2 0 4
	Boolundshuhur	1,883	7,90,048	13	1,704	744	5,278	6,022	4,811	55	66	4,932	1,090	418	423	18,800	3 0 2
	Allygurh	1,845	8,17,354	14	2,023	594	4,595	5,189	4,323	23	87	4,433	756	267	271	20,981	2 3 5
	1st May to 30th September 1860	11,141	42,86,504	78	9,400	5,831	29,975	35,806	27,497	229	1,305	29,031	6,775	1,542	1,560	84,871	2 6 8
	1st May to 30th September 1859	10,983	42,84,622	78	9,384	5,805	20,865	26,670	19,453	308	1,009	20,770	5,900	1,268	1,100	84,871	2 7 1
Kumaon	Kumaon	6,000	3,69,223	19	3,574	68	745	813	544	38	44	626	187	14	25	.....	.....
	Terai Pergunnahs	Not known.	63,158	6	333	.....	30	30	24	5	1	30	0	2	8	.....	.....
	Gurhwal	5,000	2,36,687	11	1,901	49	723	772	394	.....	14	408	364	13	27	.....	.....
	1st May to 30th September 1860	11,000	6,69,068	36	5,808	117	1,498	1,615	962	43	59	1,064	551	29	60	.....	.....
	1st May to 30th September 1859	11,000	6,69,068	36	5,795	160	1,007	1,167	898	28	72	998	169	21	46	.....	.....
Rohilcund	Bijnour	1,900	6,95,521	15	3,313	674	4,247	4,291	3,836	138	40	4,014	907	224	133	13,250	2 10 11
	Moradabad	2,698	11,38,461	7	4,357	1,016	6,606	7,622	5,693	338	298	6,329	1,293	122	98	19,310	3 12 7
	Budaon	1,962	7,89,193	11	2,008	991	3,910	4,901	3,543	31	165	3,739	1,162	92	90	13,515	3 7 4
	Bareilly	3,119	13,78,268	18	3,747	703	5,976	6,679	4,837	337	621	5,795	884	395	349	25,695	3 9 6
	Shajehanpore	2,308	9,86,096	11	3,360	558	4,537	5,095	3,784	122	226	4,132	963	234	180	13,875	2 12 5
	1st May to 30th September 1860	11,987	49,87,539	62	16,785	3,942	25,276	29,218	21,693	966	1,350	24,009	5,209	1,067	850	85,645	3 4 6
	1st May to 30th September 1859	12,660	48,60,898	62	17,152	3,018	23,874	26,892	17,474	1,358	1,259	20,091	6,801	740	463	84,645	3 8 8
Agra	Muttra	1,617	7,67,101	8	1,038	578	2,865	3,443	2,664	88	112	2,864	579	89	99	30,125	3 12 4
	Agra	1,865	10,68,717	9	1,348	748	4,865	5,613	4,322	220	138	4,680	933	429	578	24,250	3 6 5
	Furruckabad	1,684	8,95,026	16	1,817	1,259	9,215	10,474	8,063	214	119	8,396	2,078	304	317	18,499	3 4 1
	Mynpoory	1,519	5,99,229	12	1,104	1,064	3,799	4,863	2,873	82	584	3,539	1,324	64	141	15,317	2 12 7
	Etawah	1,625	5,86,194	5	1,805	107	3,705	3,812	3,440	66	53	3,559	253	152	163	15,230	2 9 9
	Etah	1,468	5,61,532	16	1,415	775	3,617	4,392	3,425	104	124	3,653	739	162	165	10,096	2 13 6
	1st May to 30th September 1860	9,778	44,77,799	66	8,527	4,531	28,066	32,597	24,787	774	1,130	26,691	5,906	1,200	1,463	1,13,517	3 2 11
	1st May to 30th September 1859	10,174	44,94,244	66	8,529	5,301	25,419	30,720	23,460	724	1,149	25,333	5,387	1,029	1,137	1,14,742	3 3 4
Jhansie	Jaloun	2,328	2,86,080	8	1,183	2,700	3,929	6,629	4,323	25	8	4,356	2,273	102	149	20,520	3 3 8
	Jhansie	3,175	5,50,736	8	1,224	2,190	5,025	7,215	4,329	51	4	4,384	2,831	76	114	22,580	5 14 11
	Lullutpore	2,338	1,80,000	8	814	1,045	2,334	3,379	2,169	10	11	2,190	1,189	62	107	5,532	6 0 6
	Humeerpore	2,318	4,84,259	8	1,158	794	2,230	3,024	1,754	43	250	2,047	977	129	210	23,163	4 6 2
	1st May to 30th September 1860	10,159	15,01,075	32	4,379	6,729	13,518	20,247	12,575	129	273	12,977	7,270	349	580	71,795	4 6 2
	1st May to 30th September 1859	10,159	15,01,075	32	4,351	4,205	11,572	15,777	9,590	123	308	10,021	5,756	342	581	70,964	4 4 3

APPENDIX III.—(*Concluded.*)

ABSTRACT STATISTICAL PRÉCIS of the Revenue Administration of the North-Western Provinces, from 1st May to 30th September 1860.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Area in Square British Statute Miles of 640 Acres.	Population.	Number of Pergunnahs.	Number of Mehals.	Disposition of Business in Collector's Office.								Number of Letters.		Annual expense of collecting Revenue exclusive of heads of Offices, Covenanted and Uncovenanted Sudder Establishmen	Per Centage on Revenue.
						No. of Cases pending at the close of the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of				Pending at the close of the year.	From Collector to Commissioner.	To Collector from Commissioner.		
									On trial.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	On Default.	Total.					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
ALLAHABAD	Cawnpore	2,349	11,02,978	12	2,782	1,464	4,020	5,484	3,700	84	101	3,885	1,599	294	402	34,766	3 4 1
	Futtehpore	1,583	6,79,787	13	2,008	402	2,181	2,583	1,867	51	94	2,012	571	164	98	18,200	2 8 11
	Banda	3,009	7,43,[illegible]	8	1,441	3,637	3,920	7,557	5,535	68	117	5,720	1,837	248	213	31,700	5 2 11
	Allahabad	2,788	13,79,788	14	2,441	2,334	6,147	8,481	5,017	80	397	5,494	2,987	256	264	21,800	2 1 0
	1st May to 30th September 1860	9,729	39,06,425	47	8,672	7,837	16,268	24,105	16,119	283	709	17,111	6,994	962	977	1,06,466	3 1 5
	1st May to 30th September 1859	9,712	39,22,188	48	8,648	8,458	17,019	25,477	14,997	368	901	16,266	9,211	1,122	923	1,07,748	3 0 3
BENARES	Goruckpore	7,343	30,54,086	19	9,237	1,752	6,867	8,619	4,830	58	584	5,472	3,147	185	296	21,435	2 0 4
	Azimgurh	2,516	16,53,251	16	6,276	1,210	4,710	5,920	4,177	205	499	4,881	1,039	244	229	19,635	2 6 9
	Jounpore	1,552	11,43,749	18	4,074	507	4,339	4,846	3,370	10	285	3,665	1,181	237	253	8,335	1 4 8
	Mirzapore	5,152	11,04,315	13	1,651	919	2,716	3,635	2,502	32	98	2,632	1,003	210	101	4,675	1 0 10
	Benares	995	8,51,757	17	1,318	3,150	2,516	5,666	2,160	131	357	2,648	3,018	147	123	4,590	0 13 9
	Ghazeepore	2,181	15,96,324	18	3,037	726	5,085	5,811	4,264	104	324	4,692	1,119	219	122	12,260	1 11 2
	1st May to 30th September 1860	19,740	94,03,482	101	25,593	8,264	26,233	34,497	21,303	540	2,147	23,990	10,507	1,242	1,124	70,930	1 10 11
	1st May to 30th September 1859	19,740	94,03,482	101	25,593	7,856	24,041	31,897	19,868	548	2,664	23,080	8,817	1,349	1,182	70,930	1 10 11
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	3,656	4,54,390	21	1,175	801	2,739	3,540	2,660	37	15	2,712	828	318	323	10,640	3 2 7
	Dumoh	2,626	2,22,502	13	1,178	221	1,375	1,596	1,068	59	31	1,158	438	90	155	4,126	2 5 5
	Jubbulpore	6,237	4,42,776	11	1,572	150	1,873	2,023	1 773	25	32	1,830	193	102	185	8,000	2 12 8
	Seonee	3,884	2,11,023	3	1,606	84	1,067	1,151	1,042	46	16	1,104	47	106	127	6,540	9 14 3
	Mundlah	5,500	1,50,000	2	159	32	1,308	1,340	1,268	5	.....	1,273	67	51	93	2,660	21 4 4
	Hoshungabad	5,000	2,38,114	4	2,090	792	2,644	3,436	2,549	87	147	2,783	653	102	147	8,090	4 5 9
	Baitool	3,981	1,82,687	2	836	26	951	977	861	14	17	892	85	34	83	3,790	5 7 0
	Nursingpore	2,003	2,14,205	5	949	179	2,335	2,514	2,020	27	102	2,149	365	72	124	4,340	2 2 2
	1st May to 30th September 1860	32,887	21,15,697	61	9,565	2,285	14,292	16,577	13,241	300	360	13,901	2,676	875	1,237	48,186	3 9 8
	1st May to 30th September 1859	32,887	21,31,570	62	9,579	2,670	11,547	14,217	10,358	325	490	11,173	3,044	595	955	48,675	3 10 3
GRAND TOTAL	1st May to 30th September 1860	1,16,421	3,13,47,589	483	88,829	39,536	1,55,126	1,94,662	1,38,177	3,264	7,333	1,48,774	45,888	7,266	7,851	5,81,410	2 13 6
	1st May to 30th September 1859	1,17,315	3,12,67,147	485	89,031	37,473	1,35,344	1,72,817	1,16,098	3,782	7,852	1,27,732	45,085	6,466	6,387	5,82,575	2 13 3

GEORGE COUPER,

Secy. to the Govt., N. W. Provinces.

APPENDIX NO. IV.

EXTRACT Paras. 20, 21, *and* 22, *from a Note by Mr. J. Strachey, Magistrate and Collector of Moradabad, and Officiating Commissioner of Kumaon.*

Dated Nainee Tal, the 30*th June* 1861.

Employment of working paupers.

Para. 20. On the 31st May 2,372 persons were employed in the poor-house in various simple occupations. The working paupers, as already mentioned, are divided into parties, each containing 200 persons, and each having its separate enclosure and sheds. One or more paid servants superintend the operations of each party, and instruct the paupers in their work. Much of the work of superintendence is, however, done by inmates of the poor-house itself. All working paupers are expected to be present in the places assigned to them at 6 o'clock every morning; they work till 11 A. M.; they then rest for about two hours, and during this time they receive their food; they then again work till 4 P. M., when the employment for the day is ended. In the morning each person has a certain task allotted to him. Thus, in the manufactory, a certain quantity of *babur* is given to each person sufficient for the day's work. Each woman employed in spinning receives in the same way a basket containing cotton wool, which she is expected to return in the evening spun into thread.

Nature of work performed.

Para. 21. The following statement shows the nature of the work carried on in the poor-house on the 31st May, and the numbers employed in each occupation.

Nature of Work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Cotton-spinning	0	414	0	414
Cloth and Newar Manufacture	28	16	5	49
Durree ditto ditto	9	15	0	24
Rope-making	445	302	213	960
Grinding corn	1	303	0	304
Road-making	237	33	47	317
Building sheds and occupations connected with poor-house	276	28	0	304
Total	996	1,111	265	2,372

Results of work-house operations.

Para. 22. The operations were undertaken without any idea of profit, and even if they had been carried on at a loss, they would not the less have been expedient; but in a merely economical point of view the results have been very satisfactory. It is not possible for me at present to give detailed accounts of expenditure and receipts, but the following statement is believed to be approximately correct. It will serve to give an idea of the results of the operations carried on during the month of May. It must be understood that this statement shows only

the expenditure incurred in the work-shops. The whole of the charges for feeding the paupers employed and for the ordinary expenses of the poor-house are separate. It would equally have been necessary to maintain these paupers had no work been performed, consequently the last column of the following statement represents a real and not an imaginary profit. As, however, a considerable part of the articles prepared were not actually sold during the month, but were in store on the 31st May, the entries in columns 5 and 6 are subject to future correction. There is no reason for supposing that the receipts will be less than the amount given in the statement, but should they fall below the estimate, it will not the less have been shown that even on purely economical grounds the employment of the paupers is desirable. We may consider that during the month of May the expenses of the poor-house were less by Rs. 712-1-3 than they would have been if no work had been carried on.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure and Estimated Receipts on account of the Moradabad Work-house, for May 1861.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Articles prepared or work performed.	Quantity of articles prepared.	Expended on account of work-house for raw materials, &c., &c., &c.	Estimated value of articles prepared.	Estimated profit.
		M. S. C.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rope-making	Rope ..	475 9 12	494 15 2	768 2 3	273 3 1
Cotton-spinning	Cotton Thread ..	28 38 5½	396 1 0	481 2 6	85 1 6
Durree-making	Durrees ..	43 in no.	32 14 3	48 8 0	15 9 9
Newar ditto	Newar ..	0 24 7	10 1 10	10 9 0	0 7 2
Cloth ditto	Coarse Cotton Cloth ..	75 pieces	43 3 3	47 3 3	4 0 0
Grinding corn	Flour ..	....	8 12 5	148 4 2	139 7 9
Road-making and repairs to road and earth-work	.....	....	4 12 0	199 0 0	194 4 0
	Total Rs. ..	....	990 11 11	1,702 13 2	712 1 3

(True Extract)

GEORGE COUPER,

Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

APPENDIX V.

The following Returns show the Result of the Relief Operations in the several Districts of the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
MONTHS.	Balance in hand on the 1st of each month.	Local Donations and Subscriptions.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Contributions from Agra Central Relief Committee.	Government Contribution sanctioned.	Total Income during the month.	Expenditure.	Daily average of Expenditure.	Daily average Relieved.	Total number of poor people relieved during the month.
				MEERUT DIVISION.						
				DEHRA DHOON.						
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	1,119 15 6	.....	.....	.....	1,119 15 6	355 12 10	11 7 7	142	4,411
April	764 2 8	278 10 0	.....	.....	.....	278 10 0	417 11 6½	13 14 9	214	6,436
May	625 1 1½	237 0 0	.....	.....	.....	237 0 0	374 14 6	12 1 6	230	7,148
June	487 2 7½	159 0 0	.....	.....	1,398 9 6	1,557 9 6	367 7 0	12 3 11	243	7,295
July	1,677 5 1½	218 6 0	.....	.....	.....	218 6 0	398 10 5	12 13 9	257	7,971
Total	.....	2,012 15 6	.....	.....	1,398 9 6	3,411 9 0	1,914 8 3½	62 9 6	221¾	33,261
				SAHARUNPORE.						
February	1,298 3 7	2,892 3 10	.....	.....	.....	2,892 3 10	1,805 3 7	64 7 7	1,256	35,168
March	2,385 3 10	2,696 13 7	.....	.....	.....	2,696 13 7	3,463 14 6	111 11 9	1,428	44,298
April	1,618 2 11	895 10 10	.....	.....	.....	895 10 10	2,025 2 6	67 8 11	1,084	32,528
May	488 11 3	599 5 4	.....	.....	.....	599 5 4	*1,981 4 10	63 14 7	1,316	40,819
June	.....	654 3 7	25 5 0	.....	.....	679 8 7	1,802 11 9	61 5 0	1,212	36,385
July	.....	221 0 0	79 0 0	.....	6,364 15 9	6,664 15 9	4,169 12 5	69 5 10	1,349	41,868
Total	.....	7,959 5 2	101 5 0	.....	6,364 15 9	14,425 9 11	15,248 1 7	437 1 2	1,540⅛	2,31,066

* Excess expenditure 893-4-3.

APPENDIX V.—(*Continued.*)

The following Returns show the Result of the Relief Operations in the several Districts of the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
MONTHS.	Balance in hand on the 1st of each month.	Local Donations and Subscriptions.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Contributions from Agra Central Relief Committee.	Government Contributions sanctioned.	Total Income during the month.	Expenditure.	Daily average of Expenditure.	Daily average Relieved.	Total number of poor people relieved during the month.
				MOOZUFFERNUGGUR.						
February	1,395 15 7	512 11 8	.....	.....	.....	512 11 8	385 15 10	13 12 7	173	4,843
March	1,522 11 5	1,008 13 9	.....	.....	.....	1,008 13 9	719 14 9	23 3 6	363	11,268
April	1,811 10 5	214 14 0	.....	.....	.....	214 14 0	697 0 6	23 3 9	501	15,049
May	1,329 7 11	220 8 0	.....	.....	.....	220 8 0	1,009 10 2	32 9 1	614	19,037
June	540 5 9	422 3 4	.....	.....	3,404 3 4	3,826 6 8	1,247 0 9	41 9 1	907	27,226
July	3,119 11 8	85 0 0	*9 9 9	.....	.....	94 9 9	1,236 9 8	39 14 10	937	29,192
Total	.....	2,464 2 9	9 9 9	.....	3,404 3 4	5,877 15 10	5,296 3 8	174 4 10	710¾	1,06,615
				ROORKEE.						
February	.....	1,208 11 11	.....	2,000 0 0	.....	3,208 11 11	1,655 13 8	59 2 2	1,619	45,336
March	1,549 1 5	739 0 6	†15 0 0	.....	.....	754 0 6	2,275 5 8	73 6 4	1,759	54,548
April	27 12 3	987 8 0	.....	.....	.....	987 8 0	1,887 13 9	62 14 9	1,135	34,072
May	.....	1,045 3 2	.....	.....	¶2,000 0 0	3,045 3 2	1,617 13 7	56 4 9	820	25,437
June	1,427 5 7	513 15 4	‡6 5 0	.....	.....	520 4 4	1,697 14 2	52 14 5	903	27,090
July	249 11 9	362 4 0	§16 0 0	.....	1,726 8 6	2,104 12 6	2,763 5 6	59 3 9	933	28,919
Total	.....	4,858 10 11	37 5 0	2,000 0 0	3,726 8 6	10,620 7 6	11,898 2 4	363 14 2	1,436	2,15,402

* Sale of Thread.
† Cotton sold.
‡ In this Rs. 3,527-6-5 is included, being excess expenditure.
§ Sale of Ropes.
¶ In advance.

				Meerut.						
February	3,267 2 2	3,776 5 0	.....	1,000 0 0	.....	4,376 5 0	7,340 2 11	262 2 4	2,233	64,545
March	303 4 3	7,076 4 0	.....	1,000 0 0	.....	8,076 4 0	7,798 1 8	251 8 9	2,679	83,073
April	581 6 7	1,167 2 5	.....	.....	7,998 14 6	9,166 0 11	6,165 2 4	205 8 0	1,670	50,129
May	3,582 5 2	869 5 0	.....	10,000 0 0	.....	10,869 5 0	1,773 1 5	250 11 8	3,405	1,05,562
June	6,678 8 9	758 0 0	718 14 11	100 0 0	11,565 1 2	*16,669 6 6	23,347 15 3	778 4 2	12,882	3,86,466
July	0 0 0	251 0 0	2,131 1 3	25,000 0 0	.....	*28,892 9 1	28,892 9 1	818 3 8	13,499	4,18,494
Total	.....	13,498 0 5	2,850 0 2	37,100 0 0	19,563 15 8	78,049 14 6	81,317 0 8	2,566 6 7	7,375⅛	11,06,269
				Boolundshuhur.						
February	317 0 5	999 11 6	.....	1,000 0 0	.....	1,999 11 6	1,232 0 6	44 0 0	7,585	2,12,392
March	1,044 11 5	1,279 4 6	.....	1,000 0 0	.....	2,279 4 6	2,189 12 5	70 10 2	1,243	38,547
April	1,174 3 6	838 5 0	.....	.....	.....	838 5 0	1,837 9 4	64 4 5	1,174	35,248
May	174 15 2	1,764 2 3	.....	500 0 0	489 0 0	2,753 2 3	2,753 6 10	88 13 1	1,145	35,505
June	174 10 7	783 2 6	.....	5,000 0 0	2,699 3 2	8,482 5 8	5,469 11 4	182 5 2	3,377	10,10,335
July	3,187 4 11	542 8 6	† 5 8 0	5,000 0 0	.....	5,548 0 6	8,553 14 5	179 2 6	5,584	1,73,105
Total	.....	6,207 2 3	5 8 0	12,500 0 0	3,188 3 2	21,900 13 5	22,036 6 10	629 3 4	3,974⅓	5,96,132
				Allyghur.						
February	3,048 6 7	1,579 8 6	.....	1,000 0 0	.....	2,579 8 6	956 5 8	34 2 5	1,577	44;159
March	4,671 9 5	1,909 0 9	3 15 7	.....	.....	1,909 0 9	2,892 7 5	93 4 10	3,064	94,996
April	3,692 2 4	1,710 12 9	8 5 6	.....	3,633 2 0	5,352 4 3	3,560 15 1	118 11 2	3,157	94,733
May	5,483 7 6	996 2 0	.....	3,500 0 0	.....	4,496 2 0	7,975 11 4	257 3 9	3,766	1,16,889
June	2,003 14 2	1,024 6 6	‡146 11 6	10,000 0 0	4,632 6 6	15,803 8 6	15,207 3 8	506 14 6	7,227	2,16,812
July	2,600 3 0	643 1 6	‡418 9 7	10,000 0 0	.....	§15,331 7 8	16,910 14 7	545 7 8	8,193	2,54,267
Total	.....	7,863 0 0	577 10 2	24,500 0 0	8,265 8 6	45,471 15 8	47,503 9 9	1,555 12 4	5,479	8,21,856
Grand Total	.....	44,863 5 0	3,581 6 1	76,100 0 0	45,912 0 5	1,79,756 5 10	1,85,214 1 1½	5,789 3 11	17,281	31,10,601
				AGRA DIVISION.						
				Muttra.						
January	.....	1,113 1 0	.....	.....	.....	1,113 1 0	509 11 9	28 5 1	1,214	21,854
February	603 5	1,029 12 9	.....	1,000 0 0	.....	2,029 12 9	1,508 9 8	53 8 4	2,298	64,327
March	1,124 8	2,449 11 6	.....	4,000 0 0	.....	6,449 11 6	2,166 11 7	66 10 8	4,478	1,38,823
April	4,407 8	7,817 11 9	.....	.....	.....	7,817 11 9	3,763 8 8	125 7 2	5,929	1,77,861
May	8,461 11 10	2,346 7 9	.....	.....	2,273 10 9	4,620 2 6	4,268 3 5	137 11 0	8,385	2,59,262
June	8,813 10 11	680 10 4	.....	.....	2,346 7 9	3,027 2 1	6,687 3 10	222 14 6	11,020	3,30,608
July	5,153 9 2	789 13 9	.....	3,000 0 0	680 10 4	4,470 8 1	7,455 13 3	240 8 2	8,209	2,54,486
Total	.....	16,227 4 10	.....	8,000 0 0	5,300 12 10	29,528 1 8	26,359 14 2	875 0 11	8,315½	12,47,321

* In this Rs. 3,527-6-5 is included, being excess expenditure.
Ditto Rs. 1,500-7-10 ditto ditto ditto.

† Sale of Thatch Grass.
‡ Sale of Kunkur, Cloth, &c.

§ In this is included Rs. 4,269-12-7, advance taken from Treasury.

APPENDIX V.—(*Continued.*)

The following Returns show the Result of the Relief Operations in the several Districts of the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
MONTHS.	Balance in hand on the 1st of each month.	Local donations and subscriptions.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Contributions from Agra Central Relief Committee.	Government Contributions sanctioned.	Total Income during the month.	Expenditure.	Daily average of Expenditure.	Daily average relieved.	Total number of poor people relieved during the month.
				AGRA.						
January	.....	3,636 5 0	.....	.....	.....	3,636 5 0	538 14 11	17 6 2	567	17,586
February	3,097 6 1	3,169 4 6	.....	.....	.....	3,169 4 6	1,287 13 5	45 15 10	1,138	31,885
March	4,978 13 2	12,109 4 6	.....	.....	.....	12,109 4 6	3,692 2 7	119 1 7	2,643	81,943
April	13,395 15 1	13,466 13 9	.....	.....	.....	13,466 13 9	8,542 15 7	284 15 9	4,151	1,24,558
May	18,319 13 3	856 4 0	*96 3 0	.....	.....	952 7 0	12,829 14 3	413 13 10	6,153	1,90,752
June	6,442 6 0	70 0 0	.....	20,000 0 0	1,357 9 3	21,427 9 3	* 26,490 7 4	589 7 11	8,424	2,52,749
July	1,379 7 11	.....	.....	20,000 0 0	.....	20,000 0 0	19,993 2 9	464 15 0	9,373	2.90,560
Total	.....	33,307 15 9	96 3 0	40,000 0 0	1,357 9 3	74,761 12 0	73,375 6 10	1,935 12 1	6,600⅓	9,90,033
				MYNPOORY.						
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	.....	622 0 0	.....	.....	.....	622 0 0	398 3 9	14 3 6	1,014	28,592
March	223 12 3	169 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0	.....	2,169 0 0	1,768 10 0½	56 15 9½	1,659	51,429
April	624 2 2½	555 13 0	6 10 7½	4,000 0 0	.....	4,562 7 7½	3,738 10 6½	124 9 11¼	2,849	85,470
May	1,452 15 3½	395 1 0	†50 0 0	5.000 0 0	.....	5,445 1 0	5,314 11 3	171 7 1	4,917	1,46,815
June	1,058 11 7	343 4 1	†84 0 0	6,000 0 0	.....	‡7,805 3 11½	8,863 15 6½	295 7 5¼	6,761	2,02,833
July	.....	264 14 0	5 4 0	10,000 0 0	.....	10,270 2 0	9,580 8 8½	245 14 0	5,670	1,75,774
Total	.....	2,350 0 1	145 14 7½	27,000 0 0	.....	30,873 14 7	29,664 11 10	908 9 9	4,604¾	6,90,713

* Out of this sum Rs. 8,805-9-6 was refunded to the Collector erroneously drawn. † Refunded by Luchmun Sing. ‡ In this Rs. 1,377-15-10 is included, being excess expenditure to receipts.

				Etawah.						
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	10 2 0	265 8 0	.....	300 0 0	*750 0 0	1,315 8 0	793 0 0	25 9 3	497	15,414
June	532 10 0	70 0 0	.....	.....	*236 3 2	306 3 2	838 13 2	49 7 3½	866	25,994
July	.....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0	1,041 12 9	24 11 8	409	12,693
Total	.....	335 8 0	.....	2,300 0 0	986 3 2	3,621 11 2	2,673 9 11	99 12 2½	360⅔	54,101
				Furruckabad.						
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	.....	4,369 14 0	.....	3,000 0 0	.....	7,369 14 0	6,461 9 7	72 9 8	1,324	1,17,899
March	.....									
April	.....									
May	908 4 5	622 13 0	.....	3,000 0 0	.....	3,622 13 0	3,521 7 0	101 5 10	2,191	67,915
June	1,009 10 5	268 13 0	138 3 0	3,500 0 0	.....	3,907 0 0	3,971 9 9	132 6 1	2,294	68,827
July	945 0 8	264 13 6	.....	5,000 0 0	.....	5,264 13 6	†5,236 15 6	162 12 5	2,223	68,972
Total	.....	5,526 5 6	138 3 0	14,500 0 0	.....	20,164 8 6	19,191 9 10	469 2 0	2,157 1/10	3,23,563
				Etah.						
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	.....	636 2 0	.....	.....	.....	636 2 0	615 6 2	16 10 1	595	22,030
March	20 11 10	427 2 0	‡38 12 11	2,000 0 0	.....	2,465 14 11	869 4 9	28 0 8	955	29,622
April	1,617 6 0	373 1 0	§109 3 11	.....	.....	482 4 11	1,197 12 4	39 14 9	1,666	50,003
May	901 14 7	399 3 1	.....	3,000 0 0	.....	3,399 3 1	1,436 7 9	46 5 5	2,404	74,539
June	2,864 9 11	56 3 2	¶42 13 4	3,000 0 0	.....	3,099 0 6	5,963 10 3	198 12 7	8,009	2,40,297
July	.....	205 8 0	.....	15,000 0 0	.....	15,205 8 0	8,373 1 4	268 11 5	10,044	3,11,380
Total	.....	2,097 3 3	190 14 2	23,000 0 0	.....	25,288 1 5	18,455 10 7	598 6 11	4852½	7,27,871
Grand Total	.....	59,844 5 5	571 2 9½	1,14,800 0 0	7,644 9 3	1,84,238 1 4	1,69,720 15 2	4,886 11 10½	26,890⅔	40,33,602

* In anticipation of Government sanction.
‡ From Road Fund.
† Additional succour given to the poor whose houses were swept away by the rains—Rs. 190-15-0.
§ From Treasury.
¶ Fine from Bunniahs.

APPENDIX V.—*Continued.*

The following Returns show the Result of the Relief Operations in the several Districts of the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
MONTHS.	Balance in hand on the 1st of each month.	Local donations and subscriptions.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Contributions from Agra Central Relief Committee.	Government Contributions sanctioned.	Total Income during the month.	Expenditure.	Daily average of Expenditure.	Daily average Relieved.	Total number of poor people relieved during the month.
				ROHILCUND DIVISION.						
				BIJNOUR.						
February	.....	2,909 3 0	.....	.....	.....	2,909 3 0	878 3 0	31 5 9	906	25,379
March	2,031 0 0	1,065 12 6	.....	3,000 0 0	.....	4,065 12 6	2,382 2 9	76 15 6	2,143	66,452
April	3,714 9 9	586 2 0	.....	3,000 0 0	.....	3,586 2 0	3,054 3 11	101 12 11	3,862	1,15,882
May	4,246 7 10	593 6 0	.....	.....	5,014 8 6	5,607 14 6	4,893 2 6	157 13 6	6,103	1,89,217
June	4,961 3 10	*673 0 9	.....	5,000 0 0	586 2 0	6,259 2 9	11,220 6 7	374 1 3	10,919	3,27,574
July	.....	736 9 0	319 6 2	10,000 0 0	.....	11,055 15 2	9,430 12 4	304 3 6	6,838	2,11,985
Total	.....	6,364 1 3	319 6 2	21,000 0 0	5,600 10 6	23,484 1 11	31,858 15 1	1,046 4 5	6,243¼	9,36,489
				BUDAON.						
February	.....	599 7 6	.....	.....	.....	599 7 6	155 15 3	5 9 1	96	2,700
March	443 8 3	542 2 6	.....	2,000 0 0	.....	2,542 2 6	1,883 9 5	60 12 2	1,261	39,107
April	1,102 1 4	575 12 0	.....	2,000 0 0	599 7 6	3,175 3 6	3,073 7 8	102 7 2	2,382	71,466
May	1,203 13 2	437 5 0	.....	6,000 0 0	542 2 6	6,979 7 6	4,640 6 11	149 11 0	3,437	1,06,563
June	3,542 13 9	230 8 9	.....	5,000 0 0	575 12 0	5,806 4 9	4,615 2 6	153 13 5	3,704	1,11,145
July	4,734 0 0	386 11 3	3 0 0	.....	.....	389 11 3	3,657 13 2	117 15 10	2,783	84,263
Total	.....	2,771 15 0	3 0 0	15,000 0 0	1,717 6 0	19,492 5 0	18,026 6 11	590 4 8	2,768½	4,15,234

* Rs. 410-2-9 have been included in this item, being amount expended in excess.

				Bareilly.						
February	.....	889 0 0	.....	.....	889 0 0	1,778 0 0	921 0 6	32 14 3	549	15,378
March	856 15 6	1,031 0 0	2 15 6	.....	1,031 0 0	2,064 15 6	2,951 7 0	95 3 3	1,195	37,057
April	.....	1,297 4 0	.....	.....	1,297 4 0	2,594 8 0	2,208 14 9	73 10 1	1,196	35,899
May	385 9 3	666 4 0	.....	.....	666 4 0	1,332 8 0	1,412 9 1	45 9 0	746	23,122
June	305 8 2	279 15 8	1 4 9	.....	279 15 8	561 4 1	450 10 4	15 0 4	210	6,325
July	416 1 11	1,228 0 6	70 0 0	.....	1,228 0 6	2,526 1 0	1,079 12 1	34 13 3	914	28,348
Total	.....	5,391 8 2	74 4 3	.....	5,391 8 2	10,857 4 7	9,024 5 9	297 2 2	974⅛	1,46,129
				Moradabad.						
February	.....	3,473 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,473 0 0	823 15 2	296 10 0	474	13,291
March	2,649 0 2	2,598 1 0	.....	.....	.....	2,598 1 0	3,064 1 1	98 13 5	1,766	54,748
April	2,183 0 1	2,013 10 0	637 3 6	.....	6,071 1 0	8,721 14 6	5,851 9 1	195 0 10	3,327	99,822
May	5,053 5 6	2,620 3 0	504 5 8	5,000 0 0	.....	8,124 8 8	9,218 4 5	297 5 9	5,237	1,62,342
June	3,959 9 9	1,563 13 0	*3,416 12 1	7,000 0 0	1,986 2 0	13,966 11 1	15,481 4 1	516 0 9	9,404	2,82,145
July	2,445 0 9	2,144 8 0	577 1 0	†10,000 0 0	‡4,211 8 0	16,933 1 0	17,090 12 7	§473 0 2	9,110	2,82,434
Total	.....	14,413 3 0	5,135 6 3	22,000 0 0	12,268 11 0	53,817 4 3	51,529 14 5	1,609 11 9	5,631¾	8,44,782
Grand Total	.....	29,140 11 5	5,532 0 8	58,000 0 0	24,978 3 8	1,07,654 15 9	1,10,439 10 2	3,543 7 0	15,617½	23,42,634
Grand Total of the 3 Divisions	.....	1,33,848 5 10	9,684 9 6½	2,48,900 0 0	78,534 13 4	4,71,649 6 11	4,65,374 10 5½	.....	.....	94,86,837

* Rs. 2,427-7-6 borrowed from Gordharee Loll.

† Advanced from Inefficient Balance in anticipation of aid from the Agra Central Relief Committee.

‡ Advanced from Inefficient Balance on account of Government donation.

§ This average is based on the actual expenditure, 14,663-5-1, the item of Rs. 2,427-7-6 being nominal.

The period over which the measures of relief extended has been calculated at 150 days in column 10, as although one or two poor houses were set on foot in January, others were not started before March.

GEORGE COUPER,

Secretary to Government of the N. W. Provinces.

APPENDIX VI.

Famine Relief Works conducted from Imperial Funds in the North-Western Provinces.

MONTHS.	People employed during the Month. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Maximum per day.	Minimum per day.	Daily average.	Wages. Rs. As. P.	Cost of supervising Establishment. Rs. As. P.	Miscellaneous Charges. Rs. As. P.	Total Expenditure. Rs. As. P.	Rate of Work.
ROORKEE AND DEHRA ROAD.												
Grant 2,50,000 Rupees.												
December 14th to 31st ...	13270	6018	2986	22274	3837	10	1237	1,719 11 10	40 4 6	2,557 0 0	4,317 0 4	6 per cent. C. F.
January 1st to 31st ...	209977	121985	58929	390891	16631	4607	12609	29,160 3 6	1,560 5 7	3,508 3 5	34,228 12 6	
February 1st to 28th ...	235239	145049	71523	451811	16292	15869	16136	33,373 13 6	2,171 13 9	1,320 8 0	36,866 3 3	
March 1st to 31st ...	233965	152520	70925	457410	15739	12381	14755	33,698 15 6	1,026 9 4	2,618 11 7	37,344 4 5	
April 1st to 30th ...	141505	96217	44333	278055	12434	8077	9268	20,699 11 6	1,170 13 11	606 14 0	22,477 7 5	
May 1st to 31st ...	222331	184397	79667	486395	18183	11488	15690	34,798 15 6	1,334 8 6	1,636 8 11	37,770 0 11	
June 1st to 30th ...	234764	194635	78256	507655	18317	14478	16922	36,280 15 6	1,434 3 9	12,625 4 1	50,340 7 4	
July 1st to 31st ...	157068	147719	52146	356933	14273	7193	11514	25,586 15 6	817 13 3	2,573 15 4	27,341 12 1	
GURMOOKHTESUR AND DELHI ROAD.												
Grant 50,000 Rupees.												
January 11th to 31st ...	23680	20381	9410	53471	1197	72	2546	3,979 11 9	72 2 11	13,992 0 4	17,043 15 3	
February 1st to 28th ...	10323	5891	71	16285	897	452	581	1,338 3 0	265 7 9	784 13 6	2,388 8 3	
March 1st to 31st ...	15521	14336	1617	31474	1174	931	1015	2,401 10 0	352 5 4	4,592 4 7	7,346 3 11	
April 1st to 30th ...	12158	12855	2032	27045	1063	676	901	2,006 12 0	492 10 1	1,523 15 3	4,023 5 4	
May 1st to 31st ...	14518	17831	3461	35810	1472	938	938	2,583 10 6	586 5 10	9,140 10 0	12,310 10 4	
June 1st to 30th ...	20084	27097	5821	53002	2108	1420	1766	3,758 5 6	629 3 4	1,809 10 11	6,197 3 5	2 per cent. C. F.
July 1st to 31st ...	19388	29643	6212	55243	2032	1323	1782	3,864 7 0	141 14 0	84 11 8	4,091 0 8	
FUTTEHGURH BRANCH GANGES CANAL.												
Grant 2,00,000 Rupees.												
January 16th to 31st ...	8110	5943	2982	17035	2078	8	811	1,213 3 0	481 4 5	298 9 3	1,993 0 8	7-11-11 p. cent. C. F.
February 1st to 28th ...	59917	18066	6766	84749	4653	1989	3526	6,287 14 0	1,209 5 0	1,350 4 4	8,847 7 4	2-1-7¾ " "
March 1st to 31st ...	59361	35239	9819	104419	3724	2410	3368	7,803 5 3	1,483 5 0	7,582 11 4	16,869 5 7	2-2-8 " "
April 1st to 30th ..	66613	39761	10862	117236	4920	2841	3908	8,816 10 0	859 10 11	337 10 1	10,013 15 0	2-3-7 " "
May 1st to 31st ...	143325	89865	26242	259432	9478	6528	8369	18,648 12 0	2,726 13 6	609 1 4	21,984 10 10	2-4-4½ " "
June 1st to 30th ...	143899	103236	31025	278160	12244	2703	9272	19,988 8 6	2,189 14 4	1,869 13 0	24,048 3 10	2-0-3 " "
July 1st to 31st ..	101676	97660	25839	225175	8570	1195	7263	15,954 9 6	1,490 5 3	2,185 3 9	19,630 2 6	1-15-6 " "

APPENDIX VI.—(*Continued.*)

Famine Relief Works conducted from Imperial Funds in the North-Western Provinces.

MONTHS.	People employed during the Month.							Wages.	Cost of supervising Establishment.	Miscellaneous Charges.	Total Expenditure.	Rate of Work.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Maximum per day.	Minimum per day.	Daily average.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
WORKS IN THE STATION OF AGRA.												
Grant 90,000 Rupees.												
January 16th to 31st ..	40233	44720	41886	126839	13567	2371	7927	7,078 12 6	55 9 9	1,294 8 3	8,428 14 6	2-15-0 per cent. C. F.
February 1st to 28th ..	52947	16159	2304	71410	3137	2323	2550	11,138 8 2	152 8 7	935 8 10	12,226 9 7	2-11-7 " "
March 1st to 31st ...	54326	11654	2102	68082	3176	491	2723	13,269 0 7	741 4 7	981 1 3	14,991 6 5	
April 1st to 30th ...	45069	3148	778	48995	2699	1558	1884	10,841 13 6	816 10 4	361 7 9	12,019 15 7	
May 1st to 31st ...	38765	2172	974	41911	1942	1203	1352	9,369 10 11	695 6 0	737 1 3	10,802 2 2	
June 1st to 30th ...	38907	3920	1567	44394	3294	1277	1707	7,590 12 9	597 2 0	354 6 3	8,542 5 0	
July 1st to 31st ...	39125	3866	797	43788	2523	467	1409	6,491 6 4	401 2 0	461 9 9	7,354 2 1	
DIVERSION OF THE HINDUN CHANNEL.												
Grant 34,000 Rupees.												
February 19th to 28th ...	1111	1108	722	2941	701	11	294	625 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	625 0 0	
March 1st to 31st ...	25108	19461	8056	52595	2993	638	1696	3,755 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,755 0 0	4- 1-2 per cent. C. F.
April 1st to 30th ...	42761	38231	16197	97189	4083	2922	3239	7,717 0 0	0 0 0	529 0 0	8,245 0 0	4- 4-0 " "
May 1st to 31st ...	42727	40446	26048	109221	5283	1142	3523	8,689 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8,689 6 0	4- 0-5 " "
June 1st to 30th ...	57310	47928	9683	114921	5566	2402	3707	8,086 11 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	8,086 11 4	4- 0-0 " "
July 1st to 31st ...	32525	23233	873	56631	1945	1356	1826	4,086 4 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	4,086 4 6	3-11-7 " "
BOOLUNDSHUHUR BRANCH—GANGES CANAL.												
Grant 2,00,000 Rupees.												
May 1st to 31st ..	74311	114490	34233	223034	8816	4366	7194	15,994 10 3	1,823 6 10	5,027 0 9	22,845 1 10	2-1- 0 per cent. C. F.
June 1st to 30th ...	78530	108401	31255	218186	9389	1059	7272	16,701 11 6	3,592 9 11	10,304 4 9	30,508 10 2	3-4- 9 " "
July 1st to 31st ...	132680	142861	36212	311753	13861	5545	10057	23,125 4 6	4,810 2 11	1,510 0 11	29,445 8 4	2-3-11 " "
ROAD FROM AJMERE TO THE POKHUR PASS.												
Grant 3,615 Rupees.												
May 18th to 31st ...	685	767	997	2449	314	2	175	160 3 0	3 5 8	56 0 1	219 8 9	
June 1st to 30th ..	3020	7304	2376	12700	801	48	423	813 14 0	28 12 4	262 3 6	1,104 13 10	4-7-6 per cent. C. F.
July 1st to 7th ...	130	266	0	396	66	30	57	28 13 0	0 0 0	55 2 6	83 15 6	

APPENDIX VI.—(*Concluded.*)

Famine Relief Works conducted from Imperial Funds in the North-Western Provinces.

MONTHS.	People employed during the Month.							Wages.	Cost of supervising Establishment.	Miscellaneous Charges.	Total Expenditure.	Rate of Work.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Maximum per day.	Minimum per day.	Daily average.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
						IRRIGATION WORKS IN ROHILCUND.						
						Grant 30,000 Rupees.						
May 1st to 31st ...	8777	6269	5325	20345	1038	115	912	1,531 6 0	57 14 9	309 1 9	1,898 6 6	4-11-1 per cent. C. F.
June 1st to 30th ...	10788	6861	6085	23734	1160	652	791	1,833 9 9	96 15 11	119 8 9	2,049 9 5	3- 7-2 „ „
July 1st to 31st ...	19141	12669	4988	36798	1320	860	1200	2,904 4 9	103 14 0	143 15 6	3,152 2 3	3- 5·8 „ „
						BUDAON AND BAREILLY ROAD.						
						Grant 30,000 Rupees.						
May 1st to 31st ...	5065	1205	997	7267	1076	12	234	556 15 3	0 0 0	673 15 0	1,230 14 3	
June 1st to 30th ...	0	0	0	37988	1819	996	1436	2,714 14 3	20 10 4	1,541 3 2	4,276 11 9	
July 1st to 31st ...	0	0	0	46396	1728	1261	1496	2,860 3 0	73 12 2	913 5 5	3,847 4 7	

GEORGE COUPER,
Secretary to the Government of the N. W. Provinces.

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